

SUPERB BOER-WAR PICTURES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST IN SOUTH AFRICA.
SUSAN B. ANTHONY'S SPECIAL ARTICLE ON "THE MANLY WOMAN OF THE NEW
CENTURY," IN THIS ISSUE.

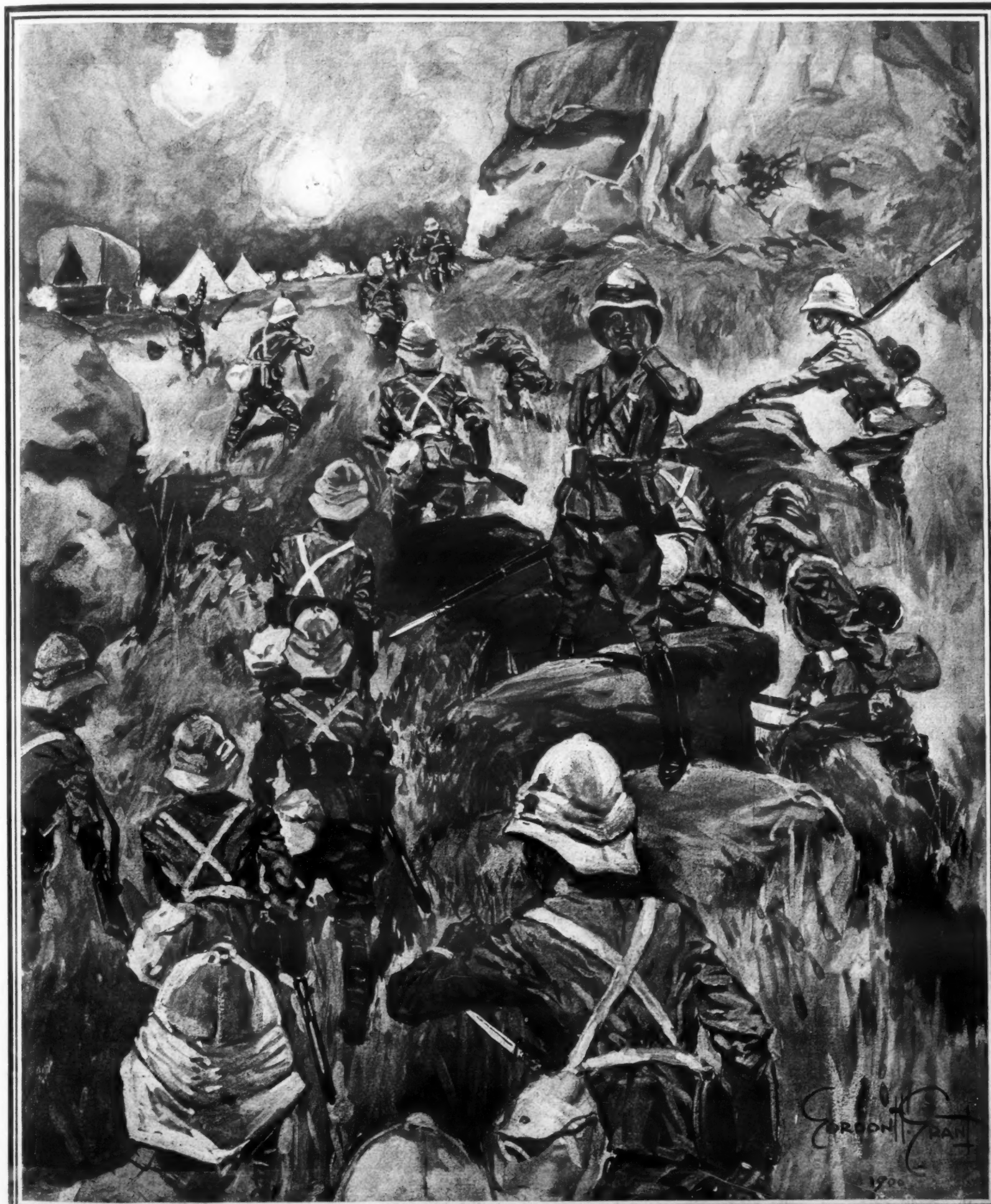
LESLIE'S WEEKLY

ILLUSTRATED

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GENERAL BULLER'S BRILLIANT MOVEMENT FOR THE RELIEF OF LADYSMITH.

THE VICTORIOUS ENGLISH TROOPS RUSHING AT A BOER LAAGER MADE ALMOST IMPREGNABLE BY THE ROCKY NATURE OF THE COUNTRY.
DRAWN ON THE SPOT BY GORDON H. GRANT, SPECIAL ARTIST FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" IN SOUTH AFRICA.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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The West and the Vice-Presidency.

IT was popularly supposed until now that the Republican Vice-Presidential candidacy for 1900 would go to New York or some other Eastern State. The West, however, has entered the contest for the post, and many of its States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, Iowa, Minnesota, California, and others—are placing aspirants in the field. This circumstance is calculated to give rise to some interesting reflections.

As President McKinley's renomination is now conceded on all hands, the selection of a Western man for Vice-President would seem to be a departure from the hundred-year-old custom which has decreed that the candidates in the first and second places on national tickets should be from different sections of the country. In the beginning the division of places was between the North and the South. This was the rule among Presidents and Vice-Presidents until 1828, when Jackson and Calhoun, the men chosen for the first and second offices respectively, were both from the South. By an odd coincidence, too, the defeated candidates in that year, John Quincy Adams, who was seeking re-election as President, and Richard Rush, the nominee for Vice-President on Adams's ticket, were both from the North.

A new sort line of division, however, appeared when the Republican party was created—the line between the East and the West—the South being excluded from any favors on the national ticket of that party, except in the case of Johnson, of Tennessee, who was made the Vice-Presidential candidate on the Lincoln ticket in 1864. In that year, though, the Lincoln and Johnson combination was not called a Republican ticket, but was known as a Union ticket. Johnson was never a Republican, and never called himself one. He was a war Democrat at the time, and belonged to the Democratic party before and afterward. In each of the other elections, from 1856 onward, the East and the West were represented on the Republican national tickets.

The West, however, declares that in putting a Western man in the second place on the ticket there would be no breach in the unwritten law which divides the honors between the sections in the quadrennial canvasses. The West says President McKinley is not a Western man. Ohio, it declares, is an Eastern State. It points out that the geographical centre of the contiguous part of the United States is in Kansas. This leaves Ohio very far to the East, and justifies some of the Mississippi valley, Rocky Mountains, and Pacific slope States in aspiring to furnish a running mate for President McKinley.

Thus the canvass of 1900 stands a chance to radically alter some of the country's accepted customs and ideas. It will show that the Alleghenies are no longer the longitudinal line separating the northern half of the country, but that the line will have to be moved many degrees farther to the west. It will demonstrate that the old classification of Eastern, Middle, and Western States will have to be entirely changed. The United States is a great and expansive country. The political and social centre of gravity is shifting. The star of empire is steadily marching westward, and the canvass of 1900 is likely to make this truth plain to the country, and to compel us to bring our old notions and traditions into harmony with the new conditions.

The South's Great Transformation.

GOV. WILLIAM H. ELLERBE, of South Carolina, told the Legislature of his State, recently, that South Carolina was now second to Massachusetts in the extent of its cotton manufacture, and that by the completion of the mills now under construction, which would be before the close of the present year, it would lead all the States in this particular.

The advances which have been made in the Southern States in the third of a century since the close of the war of secession have been one of the marvels of a marvelous age. When John Jay was negotiating the treaty with England, in 1794, which bore his name, he appears not to have been aware that cotton had a chance to ever become an important article of export from the United States. The invention of Eli Whitney's cotton-gin about the same time, but which had not yet got into operation, and by which one man could, in the preparation of cotton for the market, do the work previously done by a hundred men, made a swift and sweeping change in the conditions, and ultimately converted the South into the field for the production of cotton for the world.

When John C. Calhoun in his speech on the compromise measures of 1850—the speech which he composed, but which he, not having the strength to deliver it, gave to Mason, of Virginia, to read to the Senate—uttered his lamentation at the calamitous fate of the South, which was, as he thought, condemned to be forever the hewer of wood and drawer of water for the North, he voiced a view which was entertained by almost everybody at that time, in the North as well as in the South. But the on-coming years have brought a change which nobody could have foreseen then. The abolition of slavery, which the South frantically fought in Congress and on the battle field, opened that section to the capital and enterprise of the world, replaced the slave labor, which was in reality ruinously dear, with the paid and intelligent work of freemen. The South's magnificent natural resources have been developed, and by the Midas touch of the new forces which have gone into that region, the South's hills and valleys have been turned into gold.

The United States has, in the past two or three years, gone far ahead of Great Britain, which had led the world hitherto, in iron production, and the South, especially the States of Georgia, Alabama, and Tennessee, has contributed a large part of the country's gain in this department of activity. As cotton factories have sprung up beside the cotton fields, so furnaces and mills have been erected at the mouths of the mines all over the South, and the mines of that section are among the richest and most extensive in the United States. It is estimated that the deposits of iron ore in the three Southern States named are great enough to supply the entire world for a century or two if all the mines elsewhere were to close. Here is a source of wealth to the South which was never dreamed of by its statesmen and publicists of forty years ago, and whose development would have been impossible under the slavery régime.

"We were mistaken," exclaimed the Southern statistician and abolitionist-hater, De Bow, after the war had overthrown the South's peculiar institution. "Slave labor was more ruinous to the South than it was humiliating to the slave. God has given the South a glorious heritage in natural resources. Let us set to work to utilize them. We want legislation in each State to encourage immigration and the investment of capital. Then a hum of industry will be heard from the Potomac to the Rio Grande, and the South will be prosperous and glorious."

The prophecy of that time has become the history of today. If De Bow could rise from the grave in which he has lain for thirty years he would see that the reality in the South at the closing days of the old century and the dawn of the new has surpassed his most ecstatic vision.

Again we say to the young man of brains, energy, and capital, who is looking for the best field for his highest endeavor, "Go South, young man! Go South!"

Our Special Contributions.

In the next issue of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* we will print a special contribution to our columns by the Hon. Frederick W. Seward, the son of the great American Secretary of State during the administration of Abraham Lincoln. The subject will be "The Hill of Wan Siang," and it will refer to the enormous trade interests of this country in China. Wan Siang was the Chinese minister of foreign affairs thirty years ago, and Mr. Seward's contribution recalls a prophetic conversation between the Chinese statesman and Secretary Seward. At this time, when all the world is interested in securing an open door to the magnificent but undeveloped trade of China, Mr. Seward's article will be read with profound interest. Other special contributions which will follow shortly include "The Monroe Doctrine and Our Navy," by Captain A. T. Mahan; "Trade for Americans in Asia," by ex-Vice-Consul Edwin Wildman; "Shall We Become a Maritime Power?" by the Hon. Eugene T. Chamberlain, United States Commissioner of Navigation; "The New Century's Controlling Influences," by Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University; and "Our Opportunity in China," by Dr. William Elliot Griffis, whose familiarity with this subject is widely recognized.

Two Sides to the Trust Question.

If the American people like anything, they like fair play. If there are two sides to a question they are always willing to hear both sides, and in the light of a fair hearing, justice always has a better chance to assert itself. It has been the misfortune of corporate interests and wealthy individuals against whom the envious shafts of the political demagogue have been persistently hurled, that these interests and individuals in the past have not sought to defend themselves, as was their right and as is their duty.

We are glad to notice that a different disposition is being manifested in this regard. Recently the president of the Standard Oil Company, Mr. John D. Rockefeller, testified freely before the industrial commission at Washington regarding the business of the corporation to whose success he has so largely contributed. His statements involved a complete refutation of the charges against the Standard Oil Company. He ascribed its success to careful superintendence, the excellence of its methods, and the industry of its management.

On the question of industrial combinations or trusts he was equally outspoken. He said they were a necessity, and that their chief advantages were the command of the necessary capital, the extension of the limits of business, the increase in the number of persons interested, and the improvements in economies, which resulted in lower prices for the product and permanent work and good wages for the employé. While he recognized that an industrial combination might abuse its power, he said these abuses were also possible to a greater or less extent in all business enterprises. He would regulate the

operations of trusts by Federal legislation, or, if that were impossible, by uniform State legislation, not intended to hamper industries but to prevent frauds upon the public. Every fair-minded man must concede that these suggestions are entirely proper.

Speaking on the same subject, Mr. John D. Archbold, the vice-president of the Standard Oil Company, in addressing the alumni of Syracuse University recently, declared that trusts are a necessary evolution of the times and represent a tremendous step of progress, of value alike to the investor, consumer, and laborer. He said the outcry against their development does not come from the industrial classes, but from impractical sentimentalists, yellow journals, and political demagogues. The remedy for the unrest on this question he thought would be found in Federal supervision, so that every branch of business could be opened to all comers on an equal basis and subject to the same terms of regulation. The good sense of these observations is apparent.

Much in the same line were the comments of Mr. C. P. Huntington on railway legislation, recently printed at length in the *New York Times*. Mr. Huntington, whose eminence in the railroad world nobody questions, deprecates the hostility to railroads manifested in Texas and some other States. This, he says, has directly tended to retard the rapid development of the resources of these commonwealths, whose growth is really dependent upon aggregations of capital in the hands of capable and strong men, ready and able to expend large amounts to the direct advantage of the State.

Mr. Huntington believes that the people of Texas intend to be just, and says if they will send to their Legislature true men of broad intelligence and fully awake to the situation Texas will take the place she is entitled to as a State with great undeveloped resources, peopled with wide-awake and enterprising citizens. He points out that discrimination against corporations is unwise, as a corporation is chartered to do certain kinds of work and business requiring more capital than a single individual could furnish. Furthermore, individuals will not accept the responsibility of entering into an ordinary co-partnership for the indebtedness of a gigantic concern, and therefore corporations which permit men of moderate means to take stock in small amounts become necessities of the situation in the railroad and transportation world.

We have pointed out heretofore the fact that a campaign of education was necessary to enlighten the people of the United States on both sides of the industrial question. The difficulty has been, heretofore, that demagogues have had the floor to themselves, and the people had come to believe that there was but one side to the question. If such men of eminence in the financial world as we have quoted will step into the arena of public debate and present their side of the question, they will not only have a respectful hearing, but they will also exert a decided and widespread influence in their own favor.

The Plain Truth.

FIGURES which speak in eloquent tone of the enlarged volume of business in New York during the past year are those of the building department, where it is stated that the sum invested in new buildings, up to the middle of November, amounted to \$100,000,000, a sum just double the amount invested in the same way in 1898, and this is in the boroughs of Manhattan and the Bronx only. Doubtless other sections of the country would show an increase proportionately great. It has been a wonderful year.

It is well to point out to those who believe that the surplus revenues of our government during the current fiscal year will approximate \$100,000,000, the fact that the urgent deficiency bill, mainly for army expenditures in the Philippine Islands, calls for over \$56,000,000. The surplus revenues from the first of July last, the beginning of the government's fiscal year, up to the middle of January, or for six months and a half, amounted to almost \$20,000,000, but the deficiency bill for army expenditures must be included in the calculation. Current revenues at present are not much, if any, in excess of expenditures, and the uncertainty of business prospects growing out of the stringency in the money market is not calculated to add to the internal revenue receipts or to those from customs duties. Many of the most observant men in Congress look for a very small surplus at the end of the current fiscal year, and it would not be surprising if it should be even less than the \$20,000,000 now on hand. Under these circumstances, it is not remarkable that Representative Hopkins, of the Ways and Means Committee, and some of the other Republican members, oppose the proposition to reduce the stamp taxes levied under the Spanish war revenue bill.

Evidence that *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* is read the world round has been furnished, strangely enough, by one of Uncle Sam's gallant fighters in the Philippines. We are indebted to Mr. Burton E. Stevenson, librarian of the public library at Chillum, O., for a letter and clippings sent to him by Second Lieutenant McCoy, of the Twenty-Seventh Infantry, United States Volunteers. The letter is dated at San Mateo, January 4th, and incloses two pictures cut from the amateur photographic page in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*. One of the photographs is by James B. Brown, Jr., of Denver, and is entitled "A Precocious Admirer of Admiral Dewey," and the other is by Mr. Stevenson himself, and is a picture of a fresher on the Scioto River. Lieutenant McCoy writes to his friend: "You will no doubt be surprised when you receive this, but I will trust that you may appreciate the souvenir I send. Two days after the attack on San Mateo and the death of General Lawton, a column under Colonel Lockhart of the Eleventh Cavalry went against Montalban, the strongest place in the beautiful Mariquina valley. . . . When we entered the town, in one of the deserted *nipa* huts I found the part of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* with the amateur photographs in it. It was among a lot of Spanish papers. I can't account for its being there, unless Howard, a deserter from the First California, who is now major and director of artillery for Aguinaldo, was there and left it. It is claimed that he was at that place." It is a fact that large numbers of *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* are sent to our soldiers, not only in the United States, but wherever they are located, and that no publication is more heartily appreciated by them than this best of illustrated family weeklies.

PEOPLE TALKED ABOUT

—SOME three years ago Norman Hapgood's articles on Gladstone, Rosebery, John Morley, Stendhal, and others, in the



NORMAN HAPGOOD, THE BRILLIANT JOURNALIST.

Fortnightly and *Contemporary* reviews caused English people to inquire who this man was who wrote such intimate biographical analyses of three of the foremost statesmen in England. Their surprise was great to find that he was a reporter on the *New York Evening Post*, and that he had never set foot in England. His brilliant articles brought prompt notice from English men of letters, and his fame began to come over to his

own land. One day he was chewing his pen down at the *Evening Post* office—they didn't think much of him down there, and didn't give him much to do—when the city editor called to him that a man of his own name was writing "good stuff" in the *Fortnightly*, and advised him to "get a move on," or his double would distance him! The laugh has since been on that editor. Mr. Hapgood was soon offered the dramatic editor's desk with the *Commercial Advertiser* and the *Bookman*. He has occupied both, and has found time to write frequently in the *Atlantic Monthly* and the English reviews on his particular hobbies, biography and the drama, to say nothing of collecting his articles into a book and writing a biography of Daniel Webster for Small, Maynard & Co. His latest and most important work is his life of "Abraham Lincoln, the Man of the People," which the Macmillan Company has just published. It is perhaps the best life of Lincoln which has yet been done for readers who have no time for extended reading. Without sacrificing the truth of history or neglecting any really useful details, he has made his story of Lincoln something far above the dry chronicle of events and the unprofitable repetition of personal gossip. He has put himself in the reader's place and realized what the reader wants to know, to understand what manner of man Lincoln was, and what were the times in which he lived and the problem which he had to solve. Mr. Hapgood was born in Chicago in 1868, and passed his boyhood in Alton, Ill. He was at Harvard, class of 1890, and was graduated from the law school in 1893; practiced law for a year in Chicago; was a reporter on the *Chicago Evening Post*, and afterward did miscellaneous editorial and critical work on the *Milwaukee Sentinel*. After leaving this latter paper his career in New York began. Born on Lincoln's own ground and largely with his traditions, his Eastern training has not eradicated the wholesome sanity of judgment which is sometimes obscured at the greater universities.

—During our war with Spain and our subsequent difficulties in the Philippines, Pennsylvania has enjoyed the enviable distinction of having more of her troops on the firing-lines than any other one State. At San Juan and Santiago, at Manila and San Mateo, the gallant sons of the Keystone State have been in the thick of the fight, and by their brave and dauntless conduct have added new glories to the American name. And among those who have thus won distinction for themselves and their country, Captain William H. Wilhelm, of Company B, Twenty-first Infantry, United States Army, stands in the front rank. Captain

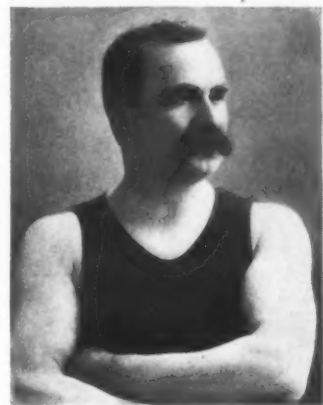


CAPTAIN WILLIAM H. WILHELM, A NERVEY PENNSYLVANIA SOLDIER.

Wilhelm is a West Point graduate of the class of 1888, and up to 1898 was on duty for the most of the time at a Western post. When the campaign against the Spanish in Cuba began he joined the Tenth Infantry and was assigned to service on the staff of General Synder. He was promoted to a captaincy in 1899, and went in April of that year to the Philippines and took command of a company of the Twenty-first Infantry, and has been at the front in active service most of the time since. Many stories are told illustrative of Captain Wilhelm's magnificent nerve and other soldierly traits. It is said that at the battle of San Mateo he ordered his men to fire upon four of the enemy who were running away, but just at the critical moment a native woman emerged and placed herself, with extended arms, in the line of fire. Captain Wilhelm ordered his men to reserve their fire, and to this bit of true gallantry the four Filipinos doubtless owed their lives. During the same skirmish, when the rest of the men had sought cover from a hail of

Mauers, the captain stood alone and directed the men where to fire as coolly as though he was on dress-parade.

—At a recent meeting of the New York Rainy-day Club, Professor Thomas J. Harris, of the Post Graduate Hospital,



PROFESSOR RISING, WHO PREACHES A NEW CURE FOR DISEASE.

surprised his audience of fashionable women by saying that he firmly believed that more deaths have been caused in New York from seal-skin coats than from small-pox. He was opposing the tendency to wear too much clothing, and advised all his auditors who sought to have good figures to learn to breathe well and to practice long-drawn breathing even while combing the hair or lying in bed. It is a singular fact that a disciple of a new school of medical treatment based on breathing exercises has recently come to New York from Chicago, and created something of a sensation here. We refer to Henry Boardman Rising, who says that if persons will breathe according to his system, which is simply deep abdominal breathing, they can live to be a hundred years old. Professor Rising uses no apparatus, has no special dietary, and gives no medicine. He cures diseases and reduces or increases the weight of his patients by having them constantly practice long and deep breathing, so deep as to give exercise to the abdominal muscles. He argues that the sedentary habits of our business men are conducive to obesity, and that the sitting posture makes one's breathing short and superficial and leaves the abdominal muscles without exercise. He attributes most of our bodily ailments to the flabby condition of the muscular structure, which affects the most vital of the internal organs, including the lungs, the kidneys, the liver, and stomach. Whatever may be thought of the theory, there is no doubt that Professor Rising has succeeded in attracting a very large following.

—Judge William H. Taft, of Cincinnati, whom the President has just appointed the head of the new commission to the Philippines, has filled numerous positions of trust with credit to all concerned. He was born in Cincinnati, September 15th, 1857. His father was Alphonso Taft, who was a superior court judge, Secretary of War, Attorney-General in Grant's Cabinet, and by President Arthur was made minister to Austria, and later minister to Russia. The son entered Yale University in 1874, and was graduated in 1878, being second in his class of 120 students. He was signally honored as an orator during his college career. Graduating from the Cincinnati Law School in 1880, he was at once admitted to the Bar, and a year later appointed assistant prosecutor for Hamilton County. This he held until March, 1882, when President Arthur made him internal-revenue collector for the First District of Ohio. Resigning this position the following March, he took up the practice of law. In 1887 Governor Foraker appointed him judge of the superior court, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Judge Harmon, and at the expiration of this time he was elected by the people to succeed himself. President Harrison made him solicitor-general of the United States in 1890. Among the most important cases which he tried was that relating to the Behring Sea muddle, and for which he received high praise from the Supreme Court justices. He resigned this trust to accept a United States circuit judgeship for the Sixth Federal Circuit, which position he has held ever since.

—Mrs. Vandelia Varnum Thomas is an ordained minister, and the assistant of her husband, the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas, of the People's Church, Chicago. Her ordination and marriage took place about the same time, last autumn. Mrs. Thomas often preaches, but she said that she dreaded her first sermon before her husband's congregation very much: that the dread was all the stronger in view of the fact that Dr. Thomas had not expressed an opinion regarding it after reading it, nor would he make any suggestions. "You must give your own message in your own way." As he seemed satisfied at its close, I was also." Mrs. Thomas acknowledges to a feeling of nervousness before speaking, but says that after she is on her feet she



MRS. V. V. THOMAS, WHO HELPS FILL HER HUSBAND'S PULPIT.

is all right. Even when preparing her work she can think better if she walks about. Mrs. Thomas was born near Buffalo. She took a post-graduate course at Cornell. She is a member of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and has delivered many lectures on temperance and general topics. "Prisoners of Plenty" is one of her most successful efforts. "I look forward to my new work very humbly. I am more interested in life than machinery. By that I mean thought and work should be put first. The worker secondary."

—One of the stories that Professor Worcester brought back from the Philippines told of the brave deed of an American soldier who had not been mentioned in any of the dispatches from the front. "During the fighting at Calamba," Mr. Worcester said, "it was found necessary to cross a stream that was swelled with recent rains until it was most difficult to get over. There were neither boats nor rafts, but on the other side, directly under the rifles of the Filipinos, were two canoes. At that juncture the hero revealed himself in the person of Captain McGrath, of the Fourth Cavalry. He did not wait for orders, nor did he call for volunteers. He stripped, and, accompanied by Lieutenant Batson, plunged into the whirling stream. He was obliged to assist the lieutenant, who soon sank from exhaustion, but they came back with the two canoes. There were some bullet-holes in the canoes by the time they got across with them, but they were made to serve the purpose of transporting a storming party across the stream, and the trench was taken. I have never seen that man's name in any of the accounts that have reached me. It was the most daring thing I ever heard of." Only a few days later the brave officer's name did find its way into the official dispatches. A single line was devoted to the announcement that Captain McGrath, Fourth Cavalry, had died of his wounds received in the action with the insurgents at Noveleta. On December 19th last he was buried with full military honors in Arlington National Cemetery.



CAPTAIN MCGRATH, THE HERO WHO DIED IN THE PHILIPPINES.

—Mr. Arthur Vansittart, British consul at New Orleans, has drawn upon himself the attention of the United States Senate by remarks which he is alleged to have made in an interview, in strong denunciation of Senator Mason, of Illinois. Mr. Vansittart denies the interview through the British ambassador at Washington, and asserts that no one has the right to inquire into his private opinions, but that he has not at any time said or done anything that can compromise his government. The reporters who furnished the interview reiterate their statement that Mr. Vansittart made the remarks attributed to him; and there are others who will testify that Mr. Vansittart was rather outspoken in his criticisms of Congressmen and the American people, should the Senate investigate the matter. The investigation, if made, will turn on the question whether Mr. Vansittart's remarks were made in an interview for publication, or in private conversation; and how far the representative of a foreign Power can go in criticism of the government, people, and institutions of the country to which he is delegated. Mr. Vansittart is one of the most experienced men in the British consular service, having been stationed on consular duty in Madrid, Lisbon, Berlin, Munich, Stuttgart, Constantinople, Athens, Roumania, Serbia, and the Argentine Republic. He was consul at Chicago from 1895 to 1897 before serving at New Orleans, and was personally and well acquainted with Senator Mason, of Illinois, whom he is said to have denounced, and who has brought the demand for his retirement. Mr. Vansittart, in spite of his Dutch name and the fact that he was born in Paris and educated in France and Germany, is a typical Englishman in appearance, language, manners, and opinions. The Vansittart family has been settled in England since 1688, when they came over in the train of William III. of Orange, and have lived at Windsor, where they own a fine estate, ever since. Mr. Vansittart is forty-five years of age, six feet in height, and of a vigorous build and constitution. He was born in Paris, where his parents, both English, were temporarily resident at the time. He was educated in France and Germany, and is, consequently, a good linguist. This specially fitted him for the consular service. Since he entered that service, twenty years ago, Mr. Vansittart has steadily risen, the British consulate at New Orleans, which he now holds, being a most important position because of the large Gulf trade with England. As consul-general, Mr. Vansittart has jurisdiction over the commercial affairs of five States, and has under him in these States ten vice-consuls or consular agents.



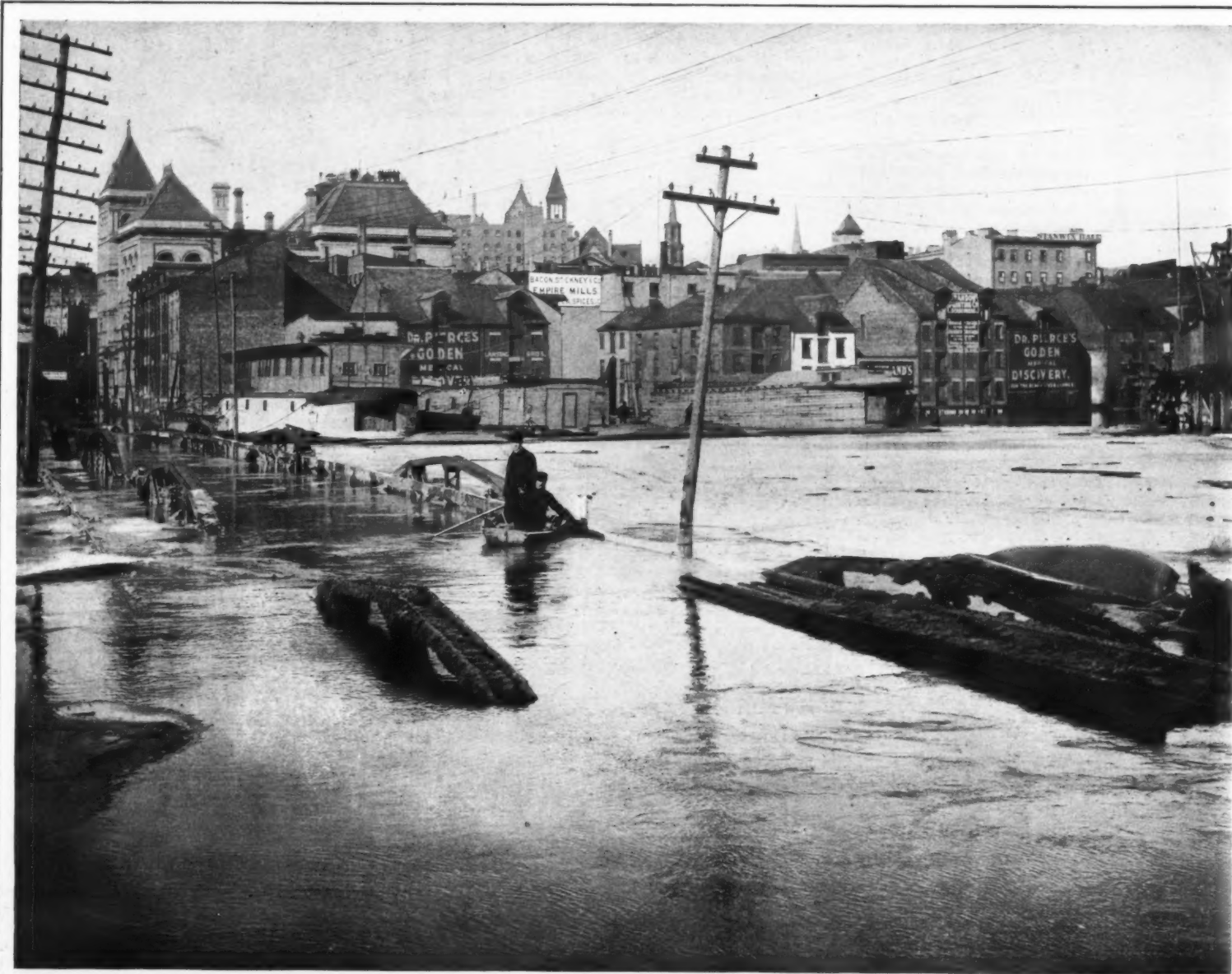
ARTHUR VANSITTART, THE BRITISH CONSUL WHOSE REMOVAL SENATOR MASON DEMANDS.



BROADWAY, ALBANY'S PRINCIPAL WHOLESALE BUSINESS STREET, UNDER WATER.
Photograph by Walter L. Burn, Albany, N. Y.



THE FLOODED WAREHOUSE DISTRICT ON LOWER STATE STREET.



THE STATE STREET BRIDGE, ALMOST BURIED OUT OF SIGHT BY THE RUSHING WATERS.



GENERAL VIEW OF ALBANY'S RIVER FRONT WHILE THE FLOOD WAS AT ITS HEIGHT AND THE RIVER FILLED WITH FLOATING ICE.



THE RAILROAD BRIDGE THROUGH WHICH ALL TRAINS ENTER THE STATE CAPITAL, AND PART OF WHICH WAS WRECKED BY THE FRESHET, DELAYING TRANSCONTINENTAL AND WESTERN MAILS.

THE MOST DISASTROUS FLOOD IN THE HUDSON RIVER VALLEY DURING HALF A CENTURY.

THE SUDDEN BREAKING UP OF THE ICE CAUSES AN UNEXPECTED FRESHET, INVOLVING A LOSS OF NEARLY HALF A MILLION DOLLARS IN ALBANY AND VICINITY.—PHOTOGRAPHED FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY ROBINSON & WENDELL, ALBANY, N. Y.—[SEE PAGE 167]



ORDERED TO THE FRONT.

A BUSTLING SCENE AT THE CAMP OF THE ENGLISH TROOPS AT CAPE TOWN, IMMEDIATELY AFTER THEY WERE ORDERED TO THE FRONT BY LORD ROBERTS FOR THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.
FROM STEREOSCOPIC PHOTOGRAPHS BY UNDERWOOD & UNDERWOOD, NEW YORK.

BUSINESS CHANCES IN MANILA.—NO. 4.

OPPORTUNITIES IN VARIOUS OCCUPATIONS AND TRADES FOR BOTH MEN AND WOMEN.

MANILA, P. I., January 26th, 1900.—Outside of the army commissary stores, American groceries cannot be had here. By that I mean in no variety or assortment. Occasionally a local dealer displays in his window or upon his counter or shelf a few tins of American meat, a bottle or two of pickles, or something of the sort, but always small in quantity and without variety or assortment. These few things the local dealer has obtained by trading with some soldier who is willing to dispose of something belonging to his ration in order to obtain something which the dealer has. At the commissary stores only those in the military service may buy. Other Americans are compelled to put up with such supplies as are normally to be had in Manila.

This is where the chance for an American grocer or two comes in. It must be a well-stocked store, with great variety as well as quantity. For the reason that not even the well-supplied commissary can rival a real grocery store in assortment, it follows that the soldiers, too, would frequently buy at such an American grocery store, in order to find wholesome change from the monotony of the army ration. Tinned fruits, as sold here, are generally Spanish, almost always European. There is no great range of spices to be had. Flavoring extracts are all but unknown here, yet they would meet with quick sale.

If starch is to be had here, I have yet to meet the person who knows the address of the shop. American ladies, when new to Manila, go driving about in the hopeless search for that useful article of kitchen and laundry work. For the latter purpose they are obliged to fall into the way of using rice-flour, which is poor stuff as starch; or gum-water, which is just as poor a substitute. Tea and coffee can, of course, be bought too cheaply in this part of the world for it to pay an American grocer to import them into Manila. The same is true of sugar. While the sugar commonly to be had here does not compare with that of America, it is at the same time so cheap that it is accepted without demur. But it will pay an American grocer, dissatisfied with his present business, to journey out here and fully investigate the field before ordering his stock. He is pretty sure to settle here if he have the good fortune to be one of the first in his line to reach here.

Large vessels cannot come up the Pasig River and dock, but are compelled to anchor out in the bay. Often their anchorage is a mile or more from the office of the captain of the port. In pleasant weather about the only means of communicating with these vessels is by means of one of the small native canoes. In bad weather it would be a gritty white man who would go out in one of these canoes, even should he find a native venturesome enough to make the effort. And as the bay is rough much of the year, it is often an extremely difficult problem how to communicate with a ship out in the bay. There are several launches here, but they belong to the government, and ply only to government vessels. A civilian, seeking to get out to a passenger-ship or freighter, may wait and fuss about the port office the better part of a day, and then give it up as a bad job. This is a frequent experience in Manila.

Now, a man owning three or four good, staunch twenty-five to thirty-foot steam-launches, and bringing them out here to Manila, would find a business cut out for him and waiting to his hand. He would have nothing to do but to learn the waterfront locations, the points of the bay, and then commence business. There would be an abundance of fares to pick up, to say nothing of the chance to run trips up and down the coast to the many large towns which are at present difficult to communicate with. One boat could be very well employed on the Pasig River.

There is a store in Manila which deals in American books and periodicals, but by no flight of the imagination could it be called "up-to-date." There is a good opportunity for one or two stores conducted by bright, energetic, business-like people, who would have the American periodicals on hand in sufficient quantities. The present demand is far in excess of the present supply. Books? Oh, yes; books printed in the English language are to be had, to be sure, but they are such books as are peddled for two, three, or five cents from street stands in our large cities. They are what may be tersely termed "standards," etc.—the pen-products of Dickens, Reade, Dumas, Hawthorne, and Poe. They are the books which every American has read before he begins to travel. But you would seek in vain the last book which has taken New York by storm, or the latest novel which London is discussing. If you can find out the titles of these books you can leave your order, and some time during the next two or three months you may be supplied with it.

This isn't the kind of treatment that an American likes at a book-store. A dealer who would keep himself strictly up to date, and who would be venturesome enough to order considerably more than two copies of a successful book at a time, would soon have a long list of regular customers in Manila. Not only would this be true as regards the civilian part of the American population. The American soldier is an omnivorous reader. A woman with an up-to-date knowledge of dressmaking and some capital and business ability can profitably establish herself in the suburbs known as Ermita and Malate. In fact, these two suburbs of Manila will support several good dressmakers. A modish American dressmaker would be an innovation that would set the army ladies wild with delight. At present the army woman who is not fortunate enough to know how to make her own gowns is forced to find the wife of an enlisted man who wants work as a seamstress. These latter are not plenty, nor professedly skillful. The only other alternative is to go to some native "modista," with results that generally produce tear-stained faces.

Millinery? There are some shops in Manila where hats are "dressed." It would be far better if they were left nude. An American woman who goes about looking at these grotesque specimens of native millinery is sure of plenty of food for healthy laughter—unless she needs a new and becoming hat. More absurd combinations of color, more laughable combinations of material, could not be produced by an Indian squaw.

The Spanish milliners have vanished—gone back to Spain with the luckless Spanish army. It is time for the American milliner to make her appearance. If she comes well equipped for her task she is sure of an effusive greeting.

Spanish women went driving, generally, without hats, with elaborate dressing of the hair to take the place of head-gear. American women have adopted this trick to some extent, but it cannot be said that they like it. They do it rather than wear the Filipino abominations in the way of millinery. From ribbons and artificial flowers to printer's ink is a rather abrupt transition, but the subject of job-printing I find next on the list I have made of Manila's business needs. At the present writing there is not a decent job printing house in Manila. I am aware that this statement would be indignantly denied by the proprietors of the local papers, but the statement is true nevertheless, as a glance at any of the Manila newspapers printed in English would quickly show.

There is not a column which does not abound in errors in spelling and punctuation, and many of them are ludicrous. This is not due to the ignorance of the editors. It is the fault or, rather, the misfortune of the compositors. These individuals are either Hindus or Filipinos, and neither has any conception of the English language. He does his best, this Manila compositor, but when he receives the corrected proof-sheet of his galley it is scored all over with errors. In making corrections he usually blunders worse. While the editor of the newspaper may groan and endure it, the American business man, who wants a circular neatly and correctly printed, is sure to imperil his good nature when the work is delivered. A practical American job-printer, with two or three good presses, a sufficient assortment of type, and a couple of intelligent American compositors, would find no dull season in Manila.

In closing this series of letters I am going to try to answer a few questions that are sure to be asked by every one who thinks of coming this way to woo fortune. What sort of wardrobe is needed here? For a man the problem is easily solved. After his first few days out of San Francisco he will want thin, light clothing. At Manila he will want about the same, though even thinner. If he bring with him a sufficient supply of under-clothing, American boots, and one or two spruce-looking suits of light, summer woolen clothing, he can wait for the rest at the hands of the Filipino tailors. These latter will make for him the thin white suits which are in vogue here during the hottest period of the year—indeed, all the year around. With hats, both felt and straw, he can easily, satisfactorily, and cheaply supply himself in Manila. A good mackintosh, however, for use in the rainy season, he should bring with him from the United States, and also a good umbrella, unless he is easily suited in that direction.

For a woman coming out here, practically everything needed can be obtained here, if she is handy with her scissors and needle, and at much cheaper price than in the United States. But the woman depending upon the dressmaker would do well to bring out a plentiful wardrobe of the same kind of clothing that she would furnish herself with in New York during the heated term. No greater mistake could be made than to suppose that, in matters of dress, Manila is a "shoddy" place. On the contrary, the city is as gay as the climate permits. Every one likes to look at his best, especially during the late afternoon and evening. The drive along the Luneta during the hour around sundown is a scene kaleidoscopic with color. Circumstances permitting, there is plenty of social life in the evening. Evening gowns are quite as pretty and dainty here as elsewhere, while the man who comes out with social inclinations, but without an evening-dress suit, will undoubtedly write back to his tailor for one. He can't get one made in Manila that wouldn't look grotesque.

H. IRVING HANCOCK.

The Biography on the Battle-field.

THAT latter-day marvel, the American biograph, has actually accomplished what it set out to do, and fulfilled a prophecy made in *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* early in the winter. It has secured moving pictures on the battle-field in South Africa, and we are presenting in this issue some of the results of its first work in the battle of Colenso. W. K. L. Dickson, through whose enterprise the well-known pictures of Pope Leo XIII. were obtained, was fortunate enough to get into the good graces of General Buller, having accompanied him to South Africa on the *Dunottar Castle*. At Cape Town, Mr. Dickson was attached with the apparatus to the naval brigade, and served with them throughout the entire events over the Tugela River. His cape cart and assistants, working in connection with the ambulance corps in the succor of the wounded, were enabled to get to points of advantage not often reached by war photographers.

After the battle of Colenso Mr. Dickson was engaged in the sad duty of carrying the wounded to the rear. He encountered a party of Boers. When he had explained to them that he was with the British army for the purpose of making biograph pictures they became very much interested, saying that they had already enjoyed the biograph in Johannesburg before the war, and offered to get Mr. Dickson a pass through the lines, in order that he might take some pictures from the Boer side. The offer was accepted, and the war pictures which are coming in for the biograph will thus show both sides of the great conflict.

The Igorrotes of the Philippines.

ONE of the most notable and encouraging signs of American advancement in the Philippines has been the virtual acknowledgment of our supremacy by the Igorrotes, one of the largest and most powerful of the native elements in the population of the islands. These people have struck hands with our soldiers and shown their willingness to make common cause with them against the seditious Tagals under the lead of Aguinaldo.

The Igorrotes are a distinct race, and not, as some writers seem to imagine, like all the other pagan mountain tribes of

Luzon. They are found chiefly in the mountain districts of Bangued, Lepanto, and Bontoco. They possess some slight resemblance to the Chinese, which may have come about through intermarriage. Dirty and savage like in person, they are none the less very industrious as compared with many of their neighbors. They make a specialty of agriculture, and manage to raise fine crops of grain and small fruit on the mountain-sides by means of terraces. And they contrive to irrigate their crops in many places by ingeniously-constituted canals. They are also skilled in metal-working, and some of the finest tools and articles for household use found in the islands are the product of their nimble fingers.

In one respect, among others, the Igorrotes stand out in shining contrast to the licentious Malays. They practice the doctrine of monogamy; they allow no divorce, and they inflict severe punishment for infidelity. These virtues they have undoubtedly acquired from the teachings of the Roman Catholic priests, who have secured a strong hold upon their minds and affections. The Igorrotes loved their wild and independent life, and resisted Spanish attempts at subjugation through many dark and fateful years. The first efforts to subdue them were made as long ago as 1660, but it was not until 1820, more than a century and a half afterward, that they finally submitted to Spanish supremacy. It is believed that under wise and moderate American rule they will become a contented, prosperous, and valuable element of the Philippine population.

The Six-foot Boer Lad.

A FELLER in New York 'as bin doin' quite a talk
About fightin' Filipinos, an' 'e thinks it's no great spree;
But w'at would this chap say if 'e seen around Panny
A squad like Tommy Atkins met at Glencoe an' Dundee?

'E says "the Filipinos as a plantin'-squad supplier
Is uncommonly successful." I'll agree that that's no myth;
W'at in thunder would this feller think if down around Manila
They'd a bunch like w'at is campin' out for keeps at Ladysmith?

"The Filipino's quick an' 'e's just a dazzlin' brick,
An' it's like the crack o' doom w'en you 'ear 'is rifle click."
I'm afeard 'e'd lose 'is fodder if the Tugela an' Modder
Was among the jobs the "Johnnies" 'ad to try an' do up slick.
Oh! your four-foot Filipino is a peach
For movin' quick an' gettin' out o' reach;
W'en it comes to pumpin' lead an' pillin' up the dead,
The six-foot Boer lad 'as things to teach. H. L. MANES.

American Corn for All Mankind.

THE saying that corn is king is shown by the November statement of exports from this country to be something more than a mere rhetorical figure. The figures of this report attest the fact that this wholesome and nutritious product of American soil holds a truly royal place among the food products of the world. It shows that a larger quantity of corn was exported in the eleven months ending with November 30th, 1899, and at a higher rate per bushel, than in the corresponding months of any preceding year since 1895. The total export for the period named was 185,832,659 bushels, valued at \$74,742,127. In the first eleven months of the year 1894 the total export of corn was only 37,910,232, or only about one-fifth as much as during the eleven months of this year. These figures of export relate to shelled corn. To this must be added the export of corn meal, which amounted during the first eleven months of 1899 to 788,111 barrels. Most of the corn exported goes to Europe, where it appears to be growing rapidly in popular favor. The British Islands received nearly one-third of all sent across the seas, and Germany came next. Thus is coming to pass the prophecy of Joel Barlow, the friend and contemporary of Washington, whose famous poem on Indian corn, published nearly a century ago, has never been excelled in gustatory literature. He predicted that the time would come when hasty-pudding and "Johnny-cake" would be the favorite and universal food of mankind. It is certain that a more palatable and healthful article of diet could hardly be supplied.

California's Famous Liquor Saloon.

ONE of the curious sights in California which every traveler goes to see is the bar in the principal hotel at Nevada City, made out of California laurel. This bar was placed there in 1864. The hotel has been rebuilt several times since, but the bar has been taken out and always put back in the new hotel. L. D. Calkins, who went to California before the 49's, says that over \$8,000,000 has passed over the counter of this bar—the largest sum of money that has passed over any bar in the same period of thirty-five years. The wooden top of the bar was something like eight inches thick when it was first built. Now it is worn down to less than two inches.

For Amateur Photographers.

LESLIE'S WEEKLY was the first publication in the United States to offer prizes for the best work of amateur photographers. Many of our readers have asked us to open a similar contest, and we therefore offer a prize of five dollars for the best amateur photograph received by us in each weekly contest, the competition to be based on the originality of the subject and the perfection of the photograph. Preference will be given to unique and original work and for that which bears a special relation to news events of current interest. We invite all amateurs to enter this contest. Photographs may be mounted or unmounted, and will be returned if stamps are sent for this purpose with a request for the return. All photographs entered in the contest and not prize-winners will be subject to our use unless otherwise directed. One dollar will be paid for each photograph that may be used. No copyrighted photographs will be received.

Special Notice.—Every photograph should be carefully and fully titled on the back, not only with a description of the picture, but also with the full name and address of the contestant, plainly written. Address "Amateur Photographic Contest, *LESLIE'S WEEKLY*, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York." Address carefully and do not confound *LESLIE'S WEEKLY* with *Leslie's Monthly*, as they are different publications, under different ownerships, and published at different places. Competitors, whether they fail or not, are entitled to try again as often as they please. No entry blanks required.

Preference is always given to pictures of recent current events of importance, for the news feature is one of the chief elements in selecting the prize-winners.

The Venerable John Sherman.

ONE OF THE MOST ILLUSTRIOUS AND STRIKING OF AMERICAN CAREERS—A PUBLIC MAN WHO HAS EXERTED AN INFLUENCE IN NATIONAL AFFAIRS SINCE THE BIRTH OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

In several respects the political career of John Sherman has been one of the most striking in American annals. Though Mr. Sherman has recovered from his illness, and, as all his countrymen hope, may remain with us many years yet, his public life can perhaps be correctly spoken of in the past tense. His career is notable for its duration, for the number of fields which it has covered, for the success (except in the post of Secretary of State, for which he was unfitted by temperament and other reasons) attained in each, for the vast changes in public issues and in the country's place among the nations with which it was continuous, and for the great number of years in which it was conspicuous.

The rate of political mortality in the United States is above that of England, and for several reasons. Gladstone and a few other British statesmen in this century were longer in public office than any Americans. Public life is ordinarily shorter here than it is in England because of the requirement of residence in the State represented for the Senator and the Representative in Congress, because of the unwritten law which compels the Representative to be a resident in the district he represents, because of the greater length of the term in the House of Commons than in the corresponding branch of the national legislature in this country, and, particularly, because of the greater intensity of the struggle for nominations here than there.

Yet Sherman was in prominent national office—in the House of Representatives, the Senate, and the Cabinet—for more than forty-three years, or considerably over the lifetime of an average generation. Only one man in American history—Justin S. Morrill, of Vermont, served longer than this. Mr. Morrill and Mr. Sherman entered public life together, going to the House of Representatives in 1855. Sherman remained in office, in one or the other branch of Congress and in the Cabinet, uninterruptedly except for a few days, from that time until he retired from the post of Secretary of State, around the middle of 1898. Morrill was in the House and Senate without interruption until his death, a few days before the end of that year. In length of service in the Senate in the aggregate Sherman broke all the records. Benton's "thirty years" in the Senate was in reality about five months short of that time, for his State was not admitted into the Union until about five months after the first of his five terms began. Morrill was in the Senate thirty-one years, nine months, and twenty-four days. Sherman was in it several weeks longer than this, or within about half a month of thirty-two years. The stretch of time between the beginning and the end of the public life of Henry Clay, John Quincy Adams, and one or two other Americans was longer than this, but no other man, except Morrill, in all American history was so many years in prominent public office as Sherman.

There was a general political adaptability and many-sidedness to Sherman such as is seldom seen among statesmen. During his service in the House and the Senate he had some of the most illustrious of Americans for colleagues, yet in each branch, almost from the day of his entrance into it, he stood in the front rank. Reputation gained in the House is often lost in the Senate by persons who have gone from the former to the latter body. In a large degree this was true in John A. Logan's case. It was pre-eminently and strikingly true in the case of James G. Blaine and Roger Q. Mills. The fame of the last two especially will always rest on their service in the House. Each was the leader on his side in the popular branch. Neither scored any triumphs in the upper body.

With Sherman, however, all this was different. His speeches on the Morrill tariff bill in the House in 1860 were among the ablest and most acute delivered on that measure, the first of all the tariff acts framed by the Republican party, which went through the Senate in the early months of 1861, after the Southern men left that body to follow their States out of the Union, and which was signed by Buchanan two days before he retired from office. The grasp which he showed on revenue and financial legislation when he entered the Senate in 1861, his general knowledge and versatility in dealing with the vast issues which the war created, and the success with which he grappled with the stupendous problems which the reconstruction period brought, made him one of the most valued of all the members of that chamber.

By a stroke of poetic propriety the man who framed the gold-resumption law of 1875, and who did more than any other single member to push it through the Senate—for Sherman, contrary to the popular impression, was the author of the resumption bill—was the man who was destined to put it into operation as Secretary of the Treasury in the Cabinet of President Hayes. Here he scored what will probably be considered the greatest triumph in all his public life. The problems with which he was confronted were almost as delicate and perplexing as those which beset Hamilton, the first of the nation's Treasury chiefs, or Chase, the great finance minister of the Civil War days. To a prominent New York banker was attributed the remark in 1875 that he would give \$1,000,000 for the privilege of being first in the line at the Treasury window on the morning of January 1st, 1879, the day set for the beginning of the resumption act's operation, in order to be able to get gold for his greenbacks before the government's stock of the metal was exhausted by the rush which he expected to see.

But the predicted scramble for gold did not come off. By Sherman's courage, vigor, and intelligence in collecting gold and in strengthening the public confidence from the day of his entrance on the duties of Secretary of the Treasury in March, 1877, he gradually but steadily raised the level of the country's currency. By January 1st, 1879, resumption day, the currency touched the gold line. Every dollar of the country's circulating medium—silver dollars, silver certificates, greenbacks, national bank notes, and all other sorts of currency—largely through Sherman's work in pushing the bill through the Senate in 1875, and his persistence, skill, and tact in providing the means for its successful enforcement, has remained up to the gold line to this hour.

The enumeration here made of Sherman's most notable political achievements—and only a few of them have been mentioned—will serve to show the great stretch of time in which he was a commanding personage. He is the only man now alive who was a national figure in the days before the war of secession. Grow, of Pennsylvania, now in the House of Representatives, was in that body earlier than Sherman, though his public life in the aggregate was not half as long as that of the eminent Ohioan, and he was speaker in 1861-3. Grow, however, was never as conspicuous a personage as Sherman, and he was not a national figure in any sense before the opening of the Civil War. Sherman presided over the first State convention ever held by the Republican party in Ohio, that of 1855, and he presided over another just forty years later, in 1895. As a member of the committee appointed by Speaker Nathaniel P. Banks in 1856 to investigate the troubles in Kansas which the strife between the free-State men and the slaveryites caused, he became a leading influence in national politics. His distinction was attested by the fact that he was nominated for speaker by the Republicans of the House elected in 1859, and though his assumed radicalism on the slavery question prevented his election—the Republicans having a plurality and not a majority of the House, the Know Nothings holding the balance—the canvass in which he figured was the longest and most exciting of all the contests for the speakership in United States history, except the one four years earlier in which Banks was chosen.

To the average person, when he hears the achievements of the Republican party recounted, that party seems almost as old as the government. Yet Sherman's public life began in the year that that party was born, 1854. Sherman was a secretary of the Whig convention which nominated Taylor for President back in 1848, and was a figure of some prominence in local politics in his State at that early day, but his career on the national stage began with the birth of the Republican party in 1854, when he was elected to Congress the first time. During his public life he has seen the Whig and Free Soil parties disappear, the Know Nothing, the Constitutional Union, the Liberal Republican, the Greenback, the Labor (with several aliases), the Populist, and other minor parties flit on and off the stage, the mighty Democratic party diminish in prestige and dimensions, and the Republican party, of which he was one of the founders, sway the destinies of the country for over thirty years. The country has tripled in population in this time, growing from 25,000,000 to 75,000,000; it has extended its boundaries thousands of miles to the northwest in taking in Alaska and its islands, hundreds of miles to the south in annexing Cuba and Porto Rico, and thousands of miles to the west in absorbing Hawaii and the Philippines, while it has grown in an even greater degree in prestige and influence among the great nations of the earth.

In all this long stretch of time and through all of these stupendous transformations John Sherman has been a potent force in his country's politics. For twenty years of his service in the Senate he was the one man among us who lined up close to the level of the great triumvirate, Clay, Webster, and Calhoun, of the golden age of American statesmanship. By the value of his services in the Cabinet of President Hayes he won a place beside E. M. Hamilton, Gallatin, and Chase, America's greatest finance ministers. Like numerous other illustrious men, Sherman has made some mistakes in public life, but in many prominent fields and for many years he rendered service to the nation which his countrymen will always gratefully remember.

CHARLES M. HARVEY.

A Soldier's Christmas Dream.

'Tis night before Christmas, and out on the carpet
A little tin soldier is dreaming of morn.
Ah! 'tis night a year ago, now he remembers,
He came with a wagon, a train, and a horn
(All labeled "for Johnny," in Santa Claus's packet),
A bright and unbent little bit of a toy.
But days have gone round him since Johnny first found him
And taught him the battering bent of a boy.

One eye has been shaved from its hollow tin socket;
One foot was cut off when the train had a "wreck,"
And one day, while storming a fortified table,
He fell from a ladder and twisted his neck.
An investigation from General Johnny
He asked for—and got it—as usual, too late,
For hardship and duty had ruined his beauty
And gave him a pensioner's claim on the State.

And yet the tin soldier-boy smiles in his dreaming,
For Santa will bring Baby Dottie a doll,
And slyly he plans that when Santa has left her
He'll creep up and kiss her—she won't care at all.
Alas! what if Santa should leave the sweet dolly
Head-first in the stocking—oh, how will he know?
Hush! little he'll worry if, 'stead of her cherry
Red lips, he just kisses the dolly's pink toe!

J. A. COLL.

The Hudson River's Greatest Flood.

On February 14th the Hudson River valley from Troy and Albany to some distance southward was visited by one of the greatest freshets in the history of the State. The ice in the Hudson River broke up on the 13th and swept away a portion of the draw of the great railroad bridge which is utilized by the New York Central and Boston and Albany railroads. For eighteen hours after the ice broke up the river continued to rise until it was twenty feet above normal. The water inundated hundreds of warehouses, and business men were rowed to their offices in the vicinity of the wharves. The damages are estimated at nearly half a million dollars, three lives were lost, and much suffering among the people in the flooded district resulted. Hundreds of people in the south end of the city were driven from their homes by the water. For a time Albany had no means of communication with the adjacent cities of Watervliet and Troy except by wagons. All through trains were hours behind, and transcontinental and European mails were all delayed many hours.

During the height of the freshet a number of lime warehouses were destroyed by fire, and the firemen were helpless because they could not reach the burning buildings, which were

surrounded by water. It was the greatest freshet in the Hudson in nearly half a century.

Life Insurance—the Prudential.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of readers of *LESIE'S WEEKLY*. No charge is made for answers to inquiries regarding life insurance matters, and communications are treated confidentially. A stamp should always be inclosed, as a personal reply is sometimes deemed advisable.]

It is difficult to believe that a single insurance company has 3,500,000 policy-holders. This is equivalent to half the entire population of the most populous State in the Union—New York—and is not far from one-twentieth of the entire population of the United States. The 3,500,000 members of the Prudential carry \$500,000,000 of life insurance. This is the statement made in the interesting annual report of President John F. Dryden, and it is not remarkable that the Prudential is classed among the few companies which have the strength of Gibraltar. Its policy-holders are found wherever civilization is at its best, and its popular plan of insuring both sexes and all ages in any amount, great or small, has given it enormous prestige and, under conservative management, well-deserved success.

"T." Wabash, Ind.: The Provident Savings Life Assurance Society of New York, under the management of President Scott, has made an admirable record. I consider its policies as good as those of any of the companies to which you refer in your letter.

"E." Hazeltine, Penn.: You do not give your age, but I judge by the premium that you were about thirty-three when you made application, and that you have a twenty-year endowment free tontine policy. If this is correct, the policy should have a cash value of about \$1,530 per thousand.

"M. E. W." New York: When you entered the assessment organization to which you refer you no doubt were led to sign an agreement by which you shared its losses. I do not know how this agreement reads, but a lawyer will tell you whether it holds you or not. Your experience only justifies what I have constantly said in this column—that insurance in any assessment association is not only risky, but also, in the end, very unsatisfactory.

"Spendthrift." Dallas, Texas: If you want a policy that will provide for you while you live, rather than for those who inherit your property when you die, take an endowment. By paying a stated premium each year you can, at the end of the stipulated period, get whatever you desire to save, for with the insurance companies it is only a question of premium. The money you put in the policy you will never be able to spend until it all comes back to you. If your circumstances are as you put them, this is a wise thing for you to do.

"W." Bay City, Mich.: Your experience with the Knights Templar and Mason's Life, Indemnity of Chicago is what might have been expected, and is the common experience of all who carry insurance in assessment associations. This association was organized in 1884. Its total income during 1898 was about \$522,000. Its assets were about \$376,000, and its liabilities, matured and unmatured, were less than \$100,000. Over 1,600 of its policies were lapsed during the year, and it is evident that some of the members felt much as you do about the increased assessments. If you are beyond the insurable age it is a question for you to determine whether your expectation of life justifies the continuous payment of a heavy rate or not. You seem to be in an unfortunate position, and circumstances must regulate your action.

The Hermit.

Looks into New Books.

MODERN architectural art in its finest and most advanced forms may be seen in the catalogue of the annual architectural exhibition held in the early part of January in the galleries of the Art Club of Philadelphia. The catalogue is edited by Mr. David Knickerbocker Boyd for the T. Square Club, under whose immediate management the exhibition was given. As a manual of the best modern architecture this publication is of the highest value.

A distinct and valuable service for the metropolis has been performed by Mr. Charles B. Todd by the publication of his "Brief History of the City of New York." It is designed as a text-book for the public and private schools of the city, and is admirably adapted for that purpose by its concise but clear and entertaining style. It will awaken and develop civic pride in the rising generation, and thus help along the cause of better government in the surest and best way. The volume is published by the American Book Company.

That master in art and literature, Mr. John Ruskin, declared, some years ago, that the promotion of "social chess," as distinguished from the more abstruse and professional forms of this ancient and honorable game, was a matter which engaged his profound interest, since he believed that it was in the direction of true human advancement. Mr. Ruskin would teach chess to boys and girls just as he would teach them to ride and dance, without wishing them to rival the skill or even always adopt the style of professional masters. It is chiefly for this non-professional class that a little volume on "Social Chess" has been prepared by Mr. James Mason. The book contains a collection of short and brilliant games, with historical and practical illustrations. It is published by Horace Cox, Windsor House, Bream's Buildings, London, England.

It cannot be doubted that the most satisfactory results of curative medical treatment lie through the use or application of natural agencies, pure air, nourishing food, and proper exercise. The tendency of the times is to place more emphasis upon these things and less upon drugs and medication generally, and the tendency is one that deserves encouragement and promotion. A valuable contribution to popular knowledge on the hygienic cure of "Consumption and Chronic Diseases" is made in a little volume by Emmet Densmore, M. D., published by the Stillman Publishing Company, 15 Sterling Place, Brooklyn. It is a popular exposition of "the open-air treatment" for consumption and other maladies, and is designed to show how afflicted people may regain their health at home by the simple following out of natural and common-sense methods. We commend the volume most heartily to all health-seekers.

Among the many works of fiction recently from the press and now appealing for popular approval, few are so worthy of that award as Kate Jordan's "A Circle in the Sand," which we have from Lamson, Wolfe & Co. The scene of the story is laid in present-day New York, and the chief interest centres around the struggles, trials, successes, loves, and triumphs of two people—one, David Temple, editor and for a time proprietor of a metropolitan daily, and the other, Anne Garrick, a gifted, noble-minded, and true-hearted young woman, who becomes an editorial assistant on this same daily. There is also a wife of David, Olga, a cold, selfish, heartless creature, who brings much needless pain and sorrow into several lives, but chiefly into that of her faithful and deserving husband, whom she finally deserts for a career of her own, which ends, for her, in disaster and death. David and Anne are both characters of fine and heroic mould, and the story of their lives set apart from all others is one of pathos, beauty, and tragic power.



HEARTY GREETING TO LORD ROBERTS, AT CAPE TOWN, AS HE LEFT THE TRANSPORT "DUNNOTTAR CASTLE," WHICH BROUGHT THE RED-CROSS NURSES, THE MAIL, AND RE-ENFORCEMENTS.



DEPARTURE OF FIELD-MARSHAL LORD ROBERTS FROM CAPE TOWN TO INAUGURATE HIS BRILLIANTLY-SUCCESSFUL CAMPAIGN FOR THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.
The second officer in cocked-hat is Lieutenant-General Forestier-Walker ; in staff cap, Colonel Hanbury Williams, military secretary to Lord Roberts. The buildings were decked with American and British flags.—Drawn for "Leslie's Weekly" by Gordon H. Grant, its Special Artist in South Africa.

LORD ROBERTS, WHO TURNED THE TIDE FOR ENGLAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

ENTHUSIASTIC WELCOME TO THE GALLANT GENERAL WHO PROMPTLY SIGNALIZED HIS COMMAND OF THE SITUATION BY MARCHING TO THE RELIEF OF KIMBERLEY.

THE NEW CENTURY'S MANLY WOMAN.

WRITTEN FOR "LESLIE'S WEEKLY" BY SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

WE are all familiar with the ideal woman in vogue when I was young. Her portrait still exists in the family



SUSAN B. ANTHONY.

albums, and her prototype is faithfully reproduced in the pages of the harrowing novels on which she was wont to feed her intellect. Pale, delicate, sentimental, with a wasp-like waist and a tendency to faint, she was the pet and plaything or the menial of man, typifying in her life and her attitude toward her husband, whom she ever regarded as a superior being, the ivy and the oak. And in this sub-

jection she believed as religiously and unquestioningly as she did in her Bible. She was a good woman, did her work, and served her purpose in the world according to her light.

But evolution and woman herself have wrought a mighty change in the status of the sex, and now, at the dawning of the twentieth century, we have that product of modern civilization and progress known as the new woman, or the manly woman. She is not yet a perfect or a fully-developed creature, nor is her type so common that she has ceased to be the subject of the satirist, or the peg on which the humorist hangs his jokes. But she is here, and she has come to stay, and another generation will not only see her at her best, but vastly in the majority. Then, indeed, will civilization have reached a height and greatness as yet unknown to history. For a people is only as great, as free, as lofty, as advanced, as its women are free, noble, and progressive. It is the mothers who shape the destiny of the race.

The manly woman of the new century will be an all-around being, with heart, mind, body, soul, and brain fully developed. She will be educated with her brother from the cradle till they have finished their college course, and she steps out from the halls of their alma mater equally equipped with him to fight the battle of life and bring a practical, trained mind in a healthy body to bear upon the problems of the society and the commonwealth of which she is a part.

The manly woman will not be sequestered through the most vital years of her life behind the walls of a "female" boarding-school or a woman's college, those hotbeds in which an absurd sentimentality and an abnormal femininity are fostered and ripened. Here she "sees through a glass darkly," and beholds her brother man as an exaggerated, gigantic figure of the demi-god type, or a wickedly-fascinating, mysterious being who must be rigidly excluded from her school-life.

On the contrary, her constant association with him from childhood to maturity, from kindergarten to college, where she competes with him for prizes in mathematics, physics, and even athletics, will develop in her the manly attributes of strength, self-reliance, independence, perception, and energy. And this training, side by side with him, will also help her brother to develop such feminine traits of gentleness, culture, sympathy, and affection as will round out his character, and so establish that equilibrium of the sexes which makes for perfect harmony.

Nor will their life long comradeship be sundered at the ballot-box. The women of the twentieth century will possess, unchallenged, "the citizen's right to vote," and with it the power to make, shape, and control the conditions surrounding her in the home, the church, and the state. The manly woman of this new century will preside in her home with grace and dignity as the intellectual peer of any guest, whether that home be hers alone or in association with father, husband, or son. If occasion demand, or the cook should leave without warning, she can also prepare the dinner, bringing both skill and science to her task; and she will have the backbone and the independence even to do the family washing in an emergency.

Whatever career she may adopt, she will recognize that it is a high and sacred destiny to be a wife and mother, but she will choose with wise deliberation the father of her children, bearing well in mind the influence of heredity, and will bequeath to them right moral and physical qualities. In selecting her husband she will hold love founded on respect above expediency, and manliness and integrity of character above mammon. Her equal and enlarged opportunities in the world will make this possible. Marriage will not decrease, but it will be on an infinitely higher plane, thereby striking directly at the root of the evil of

divorce; and this blight of society, following the natural law of cause and effect, will be greatly diminished.

The twentieth-century woman will know man for what he is—neither a monster of iniquity to be shunned, nor a superior creature to be worshiped as an idol, nor a lord and master to be cringingly obeyed; but a human being like herself, full of imperfections, but striving withal to make the world better for having lived in it. She will be his equal partner in marriage, sharing fully in his joys as in his sorrows, in his prosperity as in his adversity, and, whether much or little, the half of what he has will be unquestioningly hers.

The twentieth-century woman will be trained to a full and perfect knowledge of the function of motherhood. She will understand its meaning and its responsibilities, and will accept them as a sacred trust, conserving her life accordingly. The present reckless slaughter of innocents through ignorance, selfishness, or worse, will cease, and our statistics will not show that less than twenty-four per cent. of infants reach maturer life. Nor will the tiny life be crushed in embryo; rather will it be tenderly, carefully nurtured into perfect being. Its mother, the manly woman of the new century, will have knowledge of every joint, bone, and sinew of its small anatomy, the food that will nourish it, the training that will develop it, physically, mentally, morally; and behold, we shall have a new race.

From the cradle the children of the manly woman and the womanly man of the twentieth century will be trained in the principles of good government. They will be taught that might is not right, either in the home or the state; that arbitration rather than human slaughter should settle all international difficulties, precisely as an individual should appeal to the justice of the courts instead of resorting to a brutal attack upon an enemy; and that the disfranchisement of one-half the people is a relic of barbarism not to be tolerated.

The son of the manly woman will learn courage and tolerance from her precept and example, and will respect her opinions, both political and social. When just turned of twenty-one he will not take precedence over his mother, holding his immature judgment as superior to her years of experience; but, instead, he will escort her to the polls, and rejoice in being lifted to the high plane of legal equality on which she stands.

I may not be here to witness the full fruition of this balancing of the sexes, but already we see the promise of its coming, and future generations will reap its blessings.

The Mystical Number 9.

"LUCKY seven," and "unlucky thirteen" are so often quoted that they have become household numbers; but, upon investigation, number nine, with the facts, fancies, and phrases clustering around it, is quite as interesting. Nine, as three times three, is the "trinity of trinities," a mystical number, and combinations in which it has figured are known since ancient times. The "nine worthies" of old are depicted in tapestry and painting, and in early literature their lives were held up as examples to mankind; they were three Jewish—Joshua, Daniel, and Judas Maccabæus; three Pagan—Hector, Alexander the Great, and Julius Cæsar; and three Christian knights, Arthur, Charlemagne, and Godfrey of Bouillon.

Astronomers count nine planets in the system to which the earth belongs, but a belief in nine earths formerly existed.

According to Mohammed there were nine heavens, and to be in the "seventh" was the height of bliss; hence the saying. In modern theology there are nine orders of angels, the seraphim, cherubim, and archangel being the principal ones. Milton writes, "The effulgent bands in triple circles move"; and when the "fallen" angels were cast out of heaven, "nine days they fell," according to the blind poet.

The number of Sabine gods was nine, but more familiar are "The sacred nine celestial Muses. It is by nines that Eastern presents are given, when they would be especially munificent. In ecclesiastical ornaments there are nine varieties of crosses; and in heraldry as many crowns.

When the Romans were at the height of their glory a popular custom was the presentation of crowns for deeds of valor. Some were of massive gold, others "nothing but leaves"; there were nine different kinds, as the "camp" crown, the "blockade," the "civil," the "mural," the "naval," etc. The Ordeal, of Saxon origin, instituted before the Conquest and not abolished until the reign of Henry III., was a method of trial; from the notion that God would defend the right, even by miracle if needful. In the ordeal of fire, for persons of rank only, the accused was obliged to walk barefoot and blindfolded among nine hot plowshares, placed at unequal distances; if he escaped uninjured he was accounted innocent.

Another unpleasant combination of number nine was the "cat-o'-nine-tails," a whip for punishing ill-doers, from the superstitious notion that a flogging by the "trinity of trinities" would be more efficacious and sacred. However this might be, it was not at all essential that the cat with "nine lives" need have nine tails. We often hear a bit of news or gossip said to be a "nine days' wonder." In an old book of proverbs one finds the origin: "A wonder that's nine days, and then the puppy's eyes are open," alluding to the fact that cats and dogs are born blind and do not see for nine days.

There were some queer superstitions connected with number nine. At the Roman Lemuria, held on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of May, persons haunted threw black beans over their heads, saying nine times the words, "Avaunt, ye spectres from this

house," and the exorcism was complete. The weird witches in "Macbeth" sang as they danced around the cauldron:

Thrice to thine, and thrice to mine,
And thrice again to make up nine.

and then declared the charm "wound up." In Scotland, to see nine magpies at once is considered unlucky; but, in order to see fairies, a person is directed to put nine grains of wheat on a four-leaf clover.

Although leases used to be granted for 999 years, and at present are common for ninety-nine years, the old saying that "possession is nine points of the law" has always held good. In this connection some one has said that success in a lawsuit involves nine good points of law—first, a good deal of money; second, a good deal of patience; third, a good cause; fourth, a good lawyer; fifth, a good counsel; sixth, good witnesses; seventh, a good jury; eighth, a good judge; and ninth, good luck; but it is better still not to go to law at all.

The "nine" of diamonds was once called the "curse of Scotland." In "Comette," introduced by Queen Mary, it is the great winning card, and the game was the ruin of many families. It seems that there never was an issue of the English ninepence; but the silver shillings coined by Queen Elizabeth in 1561, for Ireland, passed current in England for ninepence. This coin was much favored by lovers in humble life as a token of mutual affection. It was usually broken into two pieces for love-tokens and given with the words, "To my love, from my love." Each party preserved one portion with care until their meeting again, when they renewed their vows.

As this divides, thus are we torn in twain,
And as this meets, thus may we meet again.

Bowling on an alley with nine pins is an old English game, which we still have with us. To be "rigged up to the nines" implies perfection in dress from head to foot, even in these days. We still drink a "three-times-three" toast to those whom we wish to honor; and men and boys, all the world over, heartily give a "three-times-three" cheer when occasion demands it, to which our college-lads add, with great gusto, "Tiger-r-r!"

JENNIE DAY HAINES.

The Man Without the Hoe.

Chauncey Depew says: "A great question that perplexes England at present, is: What shall be done with the younger sons of the nobility? One of that unfortunate class said to me: 'We used to get places in the civil service, but now the standard of the examinations has been raised so high that it is impossible for a gentleman to pass them.' No such question perplexes America, for she has no nobility, but I think I may say a much graver question does perplex her, namely, Where will the farmers and mechanics of the future come from? Time was when the farmer's boy was content to grasp the plowshares of his father, and the mechanic's son was satisfied to learn and follow the vocation of his sire—but that was long ago. They have been educated to look upon these callings with disdain, and as for the civil service, its emoluments are alluring, but its examinations are too rigid for them to pass. They fill the positions of motormen, motor-car conductors, trainmen, etc., all over the country. They are, as a rule, shiftless, unenergetic, morose, and melancholy. They abandon the freedom and independence of the country for the allurements and promises of the city. They hunger and struggle for the wheat, but they reap the chaff. Their desires and hopes are far beyond their powers of attainment, and they are, consequently, supremely miserable.—THE AUTHOR.

Dwarfed and deformed, by circumstances marred,
Tossed by the adverse winds of bitter fate,
And banded by misfortune's blighting blasts,
Around his neck the yoke of blinded pride;
His brain the workshop of phantasmal hopes;
His face a prototype of wretchedness.
Sad vagary; robbed of virility;
Himself a misanthrope; he stumbles on.

Look! in his wake lie aspirations sweet,
Where they were crushed between the jaws of want,
And in the clutch of grim necessity
Ambition's dreams lie throttled, cold and dead.
Peace has no place within his breast, and doubts
Excite the currents of his fevered thoughts.
Hedged in by spectral fears and hampered by
A multitude of his ancestors' sins,
He hates the God that gave him life,
And damns the causes of his wretched state.

He yearns for fame but in its lofty place
It looms above his puny reach, and looks,
With mocking scorn, upon his stunted shape.
He casts his eyes up to the pinnacle
Where pomp and glory sit; marks but their height,
And shakes his dizzy head—they are not his.
He longs for strength to grasp the reins of might
And power; to wield the destinies of men,
And shape the ends of things; but while he longs,
The load and shame of all his helplessness—
The curse of his infirmities—fall back
And bury him beneath their avalanche.

Emotions thrill his soul, and passions sway
His sentiments; the sunset's ruddy glow,
The rainbow's tints, the eagle's mighty sweep,
The nightingale's refrain, strike him with awe,
And flaunt his imperfections in his face.
What mean to him the joys of liberty,
Or freedom's magnitude? bound, as he is,
In thralldom to innumerable woes.
What more, to him, than brazen travesties
Are virtue, truth, and honesty—what more
Than vapid platitudes are Justice and
Integrity and consort Equity?

Take heed, ye pedagogues of foolish pride—
Ye teachers of false principles—take heed,
Who quenched the fire of hope within his heart?
Who made his breast a nurturing-place of gloom?
Who snatched the prop of independence from
His hands, and fettered them with helplessness?
How will you hide him from his Maker's sight,
Or drown the eloquence of his despair?
How will you face Almighty God, with him?

LAWRENCE PORCHER HEXT.

Eight American Beauties.

HANDSOME prints on heavy paper, suitable for framing, of the "American Girl" series, which have been running through LESLIE'S WEEKLY, and which include the "Foot-ball," "Golf," "Sporting," "Yachting," "Summer," "Horsy," "Bicycle," and "Society Girl," are offered in portfolio form, enclosed in an envelope, the eight for 50 cents. Each picture is eleven and one half by nine inches in size, and suitable for framing, thus making a most acceptable holiday, birthday, or souvenir gift. Address LESLIE'S WEEKLY, 110 Fifth Avenue, New York.

The Drama—"Sapho" Not Worth Seeing.

THE principal female rôles in "Hearts Are Trumps," the striking new Drury Lane melodrama which Charles Frohman



AMELIA BINGHAM.
Copyright by Aimé Dupont.

produced at the Garden Theatre, recently, for the first time in America, with great success, were assigned to Amelia Bingham and Eleanor Moretti. This melodrama, which made a pronounced hit in London last fall, is the work of Cecil Raleigh, and Mr. Frohman has produced it with all the elaborate scenic and mechanical equipments which made its performance in London so conspicuously noticeable. The first performance in this country represented an extraordinary outlay by Mr. Frohman, approximating \$40,000, and it is not surprising that, spectacularly as well as dramatically, it is regarded with favor. It bids fair to be one of the best of the winter attractions of the dramatic season. Besides the ladies mentioned, the cast includes Jessie Busley, Florence Robinson, Sara Perry, Marion Gardiner, and Nora Dunblane. E. M. Holland has the part of Kolditz, and other gentlemen in the cast are Miller Kent, Sidney Herbert, Edwin Arden, Grant Stewart, and William Cullington.

Stuart Robson is receiving very favorable comments from the Chicago papers on his appearance in Augustus Thomas's dramatization of "Oliver Goldsmith." The plot deals with Goldsmith's love for Mary Horneck, and is full of droll speeches and fine touches of comedy. That gifted young American actress, Florence Rockwell, in the part of Mary Horneck, has also scored a decided success.

Those who were favored with invitations to the sixth performance of the sixteenth year of Mr. Sargent's pupils from his Academy of Dramatic Arts, which took place recently at the Empire Theatre, witnessed an entertainment of unusual interest and rare merit. The students gave the first performance in this country of the comedy-drama, "The Brooke Family," adapted from Dumas fils by Charles H. Meltzer. The cast was excellently selected, and included Francis T. S. Powell, John Hons, William Lamp, Cecil Blount de Mille, R. C. Turner, Westropp Saunders, Catherine Black, Josephine Gautier, Dorothy Tennant, Marie H. Moore, and Marion Wright.

Miss Nethersole is not the first woman who has been apparently willing to sacrifice some of her reputation to the demands of avarice. It is as bad to pretend to be wicked for gain as to be really wicked for profit. Miss Nethersole need not be ashamed of "Sapho," for it is no worse than "Camille" and a lot of other plays that reveal the degradation of an abandoned woman and the pathetic repentance that generally comes at last. But she is blamable, or somebody who represents her is at fault, for having permitted the publication of alarming announcements regarding the nastiness of "Sapho," with the evident purpose of attracting those who always seek to gratify their appetite for the depraved. It would not be fair to charge Miss Nethersole with having done this, but she can hardly escape criticism for having permitted it to be done, not in her behalf as an artist, but in behalf of the box-office receipts. The misfortune of it all is that she is bound to suffer in the end, both in reputation and in purse, for the rush of the vulgar to see something unusually wicked bids fair to cease as soon as it is disclosed that the play is not more immoral than a dozen others that have been run with more or less success in New York during the present season, while it is less entertaining than almost any other dramatic production of the winter. It is a great misfortune that so excellent an actress as Miss Nethersole could not have won new triumphs this year in some really beautiful and charming character—one, for instance, like "Barbara Frietchie," in which Julia Marlowe charmed her admirers anew. We have said that Miss Nethersole will not profit by the reckless and disgusting advertisements of "Sapho," for, while this sort of exploitation has attracted one kind of a crowd, it has driven away the larger clientele which respectability, in increasing numbers, is contributing to our best theatrical performances. I advise my readers not to bother about "Sapho." If any of them are in search of the sensational and the wicked they will find nothing worse in "Sapho" than they have seen in "Camille." It does not compare in wantonness with "Zaza"; it is not calculated to make one laugh, or to contribute in any way

to a sense of comfort or enjoyment; and it lacks, therefore, all the essentials of success. For the reader who enjoys the clean, refined, amusing, and recreative drama, there is only one word to say regarding "Sapho"—don't waste time to see it. The only good that can come out of the performance is the possibility that it may teach Miss Nethersole to avoid such things in future, if she wishes to maintain the hold she has always had on the admirers of her conceded talent.

The temporary retirement of Nelson Roberts, manager of Koster & Bial's music-hall, who has been ill from nervous trouble, is followed by the announcement of Mr. Charles F. Salisbury's appointment to the place of acting manager. The change will not interfere with the productions arranged for at Koster & Bial's.

Miss Ada Rehan's tour will begin in Baltimore, March 12th, where she will present a number of her best characters, those in which she scored her chief successes at Daly's. She will be supported by George Clarke and an excellent company.

JASON.

The Money-makers' Column.

[NOTICE.—This department is intended for the information of the regular readers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY. No charge is made for answering questions, and all communications are treated confidentially. Correspondents should always inclose a stamp, as sometimes a personal reply is necessary. Inquiries should refer only to matters directly connected with Wall Street interests.]

THERE is singular unanimity among financial men, and among many of the leading financial writers, in the belief that business prospects for months to come, especially in the iron and steel trade, are most reassuring, and there is also quite a unanimous belief that before the close of this Presidential year the volume of trade will lessen and the prices of stocks, bonds, and nearly all commodities fall considerably lower. The assurance of such a prospect is sufficient to awaken the apprehension of conservative speculators and investors. The wide-awake man is not only looking for the beginning, but also for the end of good times, and if he is in the stock market, he buys on the first and sells on the second event.

While financial writers predict lower prices before the close of this year, they believe that the recent panic was a rich man's panic, and that these rich men are so loaded up with stocks at high prices that they will be compelled, under any and all circumstances, to put them up, in order to unload upon the public. But, if the apprehension of unsettled times and lower prices becomes general, it may be a race to see who will get out of the market first and best. Something like this happened in the closing week of the past year, and it brought on a situation very near to a genuine panic. Therefore I advise my readers to proceed with caution, to buy only what they need and can pay for, to sell when they have a profit, and to keep out of the market as much as possible, until considerably later in the year.

"G." Baltimore: I cannot advise on wheat and cotton.
"Gussie." Cornwall-on-Hudson, N. Y.: He is trying to catch gudgeons. (2) Certainly not. (3) Not for investment, but a fair speculation.

"M." Jersey City: If I held the preferred stock of the United States Flour Milling Company I would buy my percentage of bonds and trust to the future to get me out of my difficulty.

"B." Memphis, Tenn.: The company you refer to is a local concern in whose securities no dealings take place on the New York exchange. I advise you to consult some banker or broker in St. Louis.

"E." Chicago: Lead and Leather common are both favorites of speculators in industrials. The former pays a dividend and has more stability than the latter, though Leather is liable to more flighty fluctuations.

"A Chicago Reader." Chicago: Northern Pacific common has had a dividend of two per cent. I do not regard it with favor for investment, but think it should reach the price which you paid, though it is not worth much more.

"200 G." New York: The earnings of St. Louis and San Francisco continue to be very large. The regular one-per cent. dividend on the second preferred has just been declared. If prosperous conditions continue the stock should sell considerably higher.

"M. E. W." New York: American Cotton Oil common has paid four per cent. per annum, and is doing well, though it is not an investment stock. I think better of American Ice common, if you want a cheap dividend-payer. To be safe, it would be advisable to buy one of the preferred stocks.

"Teacher." Louisville, Ky.: International Paper common has been selling at a very reasonable price, considering the earnings of the company. I regard the preferred as a fair investment of the industrial kind. The bonds, of course, have the preference. (2) I would prefer Missouri Pacific at 50 to Pacific Mail at 40. The dividend on the latter will probably be discontinued or reduced for the present.

"Banker." Des Moines, Ia.: The war in South Africa has naturally interfered greatly with the production of gold in the South African mines, but the deficit will be largely made up, it is believed, by the additional product of gold in the United States, especially in Alaska and the new Cape Nome region. It would be singular if nature should supply in the arctic regions of the United States the deficit caused by the war on the torrid plains of South Africa.

"S." Titusville, Penn.: Your plan is all right, provided the insiders in Sugar, who know what the outcome of their meeting will be, do not anticipate your proposed action. However, your loss cannot be heavy, and your profit may be considerable. But you must watch the situation with great care. (2) The firm is not rated very highly. Why not try Redmond, Kerr & Co., 41 Wall Street? They are members of the New York Stock Exchange, standing high.

"Investor." New York: It would be wise if you would equalize the cost of your holdings in both securities, if you can afford it, by buying additional stock at much lower prices. (2) I hear good reports of the earnings of Brooklyn Rapid Transit. For instance, during a recent period of fifteen days, I am informed that its earnings increased to the extent of \$5,000 a day. The announcement of a dividend on this stock would give it a sharp rise, and a dividend during the current year is not unlikely.

"Y." Pacific Grove, Cal.: Experience is the best teacher. All sorts of books on the stock market have been published, but most of them have little practical value. Study the stock reports, and investigate for yourself. (2) No one can give you with absolute safety a tip on the stock market. There are occasions when men at the head of great properties have knowledge of events that will unquestionably advance the prices of their securities, but such information is carefully guarded. The smart operator, by watching the movements of the market, sometimes "catches on," as the expression is, in time to make a profit. (3) The journals you refer to are the organs of speculators. (4) You did wisely not to trust your money with the parties mentioned. Do not enter the market until you learn something regarding its operation, and do not trust your money to strangers.

"Stocks." Boston: The earnings of Federal Steel for 1899, deducting depreciation, losses, and so forth, were \$8,303,000. The dividend of six per cent. on the preferred and dividends declared on the common called for nearly \$5,000,000, but the surplus is over \$4,500,000 because of additional profits accruing during 1898. The outstanding capital is nearly \$100,000,000. (2) The increase of the net earnings of the Manhattan Elevated during the last quarter of 1899 were not due, as has generally been supposed, to the increased number of passengers carried, but to the advantageous rates at which the company loaned its surplus funds during the stringency in Wall Street. I still believe that the Manhattan property is very valuable, and that the stock is worth its selling price. (3) I think well of the Erie four per cent. bonds, and would not be surprised if there was an advancing movement in Erie stocks if the rest of the market holds its strength. Chesapeake and Ohio is likely to advance under such conditions.

"Henry." Santa Fé, N. M.: The market seems to be sensitive to depressing influences, but does not respond to those which ordinarily would be helpful. English reverses in South Africa seem to weaken stocks, but English successes do not advance them. The market lacks confidence. This would come with a substantial rise, and to secure this a bull leader is needed. If the late Roswell P. Flower were living, the encouraging reports of the earnings of the steel properties would

have been utilized by him for the advancement of Federal Steel preferred to par and the common to 75. These stocks sold much higher on his predictions of their earnings than they sell now on the realization of those predictions. The market is depressed also by the declaration regarding the reduction or cessation of dividends on Pacific Mail, Sugar, and Third Avenue Railroad stock. Capital is extremely sensitive to such things, though it takes little notice of the fact that Union Pacific common and Baltimore and Ohio preferred, beside a number of industrials, have now been put on a dividend-paying basis. A fluctuating market, with some sharp ups and downs, is anticipated.

"Minneapolis." Minneapolis, Minn.: American Ice preferred is more than earning its dividend. The common stock, which is far in excess of the preferred in the amount issued, is regularly paying one per cent. a quarter. I would not sell the preferred that was bought at higher prices. Think you would make no mistake if you evened up by buying another hundred at present. I regard this preferred stock as one of the best of the industrials. I know nothing about Kalkreuth & Co. of Chicago, and have been unable to obtain information. (2) The San Antonio and Aransas Pass fours are selling at less than you paid for them, but the demand for bonds indicates that you may realize the purchase price. I do not regard them as a first-class investment. (3) Chesapeake and Ohio, and Norfolk and Western preferred are good, active stocks to trade in. With such a market as we have, quick turns are always the best. You are right, however, in trading only in stocks possessing intrinsic value, so that if you are obliged to hold, you are not holding at a loss. St. Paul common, or any of the stocks that pay dividends, will carry themselves, and if one is able to buy and sell them, purchasing outright, and understanding the general run of the market, he cannot be a heavy loser at any time. As you say, "with money to own things and with careful judgment, some money may be made in buying and selling good stocks." (4) As to National Steel, a good fat profit is always a handy thing to take. It is impossible to ascertain the real condition of the property, but I hear that National Steel has had very large earnings and is doing a good business. You might sell your common and put it in Missouri Pacific. I have great faith in the latter for a long pull. Southern Pacific, too, has excellent possibilities.

"J. B." Dallas, Texas: I do not object to receiving inquiries from you as often as you need information. I am engaged to answer all the inquiries that the subscribers of LESLIE'S WEEKLY may make regarding financial matters. (2) The value of a railroad stock should be judged not only by its present earning capacity, but also by its possibilities. To say, therefore, that a stock which pays three per cent. is cheap at 50 or 55 is not altogether sound reasoning, though the earnings are an important consideration. The same argument applies to the industrials. Stocks of the latter class which have demonstrated their earning capacity by paying dividends continuously during a long period rank quite as high as railroad stocks. Standard Oil and Sugar are conspicuous examples, though the recent decline in sugar has revealed the instability of the latter stock. Its movements have not been more erratic than those of many railroad and other stocks. For instance, Missouri Pacific, when it was in the dividend-paying class, was regarded as cheap around par. Pacific Mail, at the close of the war, when it was paying twenty-per cent. dividends, was much sought after for investment. The difficulty with the new industrials is that they are untried. Furthermore, many of them represent industries in which any one can engage without risking much capital. One cannot enter into competition with the Standard Oil so easily, however, nor even with the sugar trust. Railroad stocks are preferred because they represent established business interests which are, for the most part, out of the reach of competition by small capitalists. They have chosen the best routes, secured the rights of way, established their various terminals, and secured a permanent business. In the industrial field competition is freer and more acute. Success depends very often upon the business capacity of a single individual, and he may separate himself from a great industrial enterprise and embark with moderate capital in a new one, to the disadvantage of the old. (3) Tight money restricts stock operations, in so far as it makes it expensive to carry stocks on margins, and most of the operations on Wall Street are thus carried on.

JASPER.

For Debilitated Men, Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

DR. J. B. ALEXANDER, Charlotte, N. C., says: "It ranks among the best of nerve tonics for debilitated men." Renews the vitality.

An Excursion

into the country, out camping, fishing, or just a picnic, will be incomplete in outfit unless supplied with Gail Borden Eagle Brand Condensed Milk. In tea, coffee, and many summer beverages it is delicious. Don't buy unknown brands.

A Precious Discovery.

DR. DYS' treatment to keep your complexion clear or to give it youthfulness is based upon his own personal discoveries. The said treatment leaves no fictitious brightness, no paste; the more you wash the younger you will get to look. Little by little all wrinkles disappear, the complexion becomes clearer and clearer, and under it there are no tired features which cannot be promptly restored to the brightness and freshness of youth. Dr. Dys' Aesthetic products can only be had, in New York, from V. Darsy, 129 East Twenty-sixth Street.

Unnatural Hunger

A SURE SIGN OF HIDDEN DYSPEPSIA.

"It was necessary to eat dinner at 11 o'clock," says Mrs. C. F. Ollman, 1131 Preston St., Rockford, Ill., "in order to have strength to prepare the noonday meal for the family."

"While I was drinking coffee I felt so faint at 11 o'clock that I was unable to proceed with the work unless I had lunch. If I missed the 11 o'clock meal, I was attacked with a severe sick headache."

"My complexion at that time was a sight, great blotches appearing on my face, and I was so nervous I could sleep but a few minutes at a time, and would wake in the morning more tired than when I went to bed."

"Our grocer called my attention one day to Postum Cereal Coffee. This was about three years ago. I immediately quit the use of coffee and took up Postum, having it prepared properly. The change produced a remarkable result. In a week or two I was able to leave off the 11 o'clock lunch and take my dinner in the regular way with the rest of the family. My blotchy complexion disappeared and a natural complexion took its place. Now I can go from morning until night without a meal, if I desire, and no headache or inconvenience of any kind appears. I sleep sound as a baby, and my kidney trouble, which was more than serious, has entirely disappeared."

"A lady friend was recommended to try Postum, and a short time after, told me she was disgusted with it for it had no taste. I asked her if she boiled it carefully fifteen minutes after the real bubbling commenced. She said no, and in reply to another question, said she used only one heaping teaspoonful to the cup. I explained to her that she must use two heaping teaspoons to the cup and let it boil long enough. The next time I saw her she said she used Postum regularly and liked it very much indeed, and that it had made a great change in her health and the health of one or two members of her family."

It seems plain from this experiment, that one is justified in the inference that coffee is an actual poison to many human beings, and sets up all sorts of diseases. The remedy is plain enough—to abandon the coffee and use Postum Food Coffee, which is sold by all grocers at 15 and 25 cents a package.



ELEANOR MORETTI.
Photograph by Sarony.



"DON'T FORGET THE HOUR!"—A STRIKING SCENE IN ACT I. OF THE AMUSING COMEDY, "CORALIE & COMPANY, DRESSMAKERS," AT THE MADISON SQUARE THEATRE, NEW YORK.



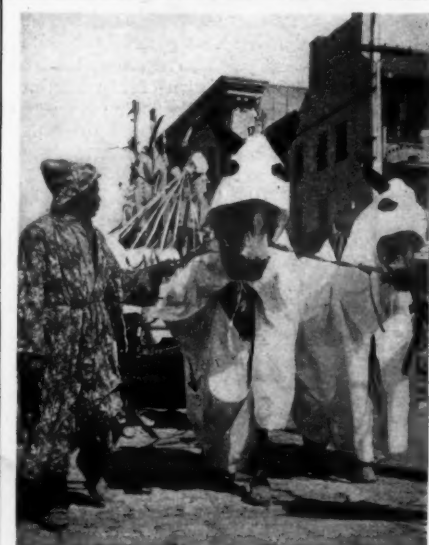
THE INTERESTING "SUPPER SCENE IN 'SQUIRE BARTLETT'S HOME," ACT III. IN "WAY DOWN EAST," WHICH IS HAVING A REMARKABLE RUN AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW YORK.



THREE MERRY-MAKERS POSED FOR A SNAP-SHOT.



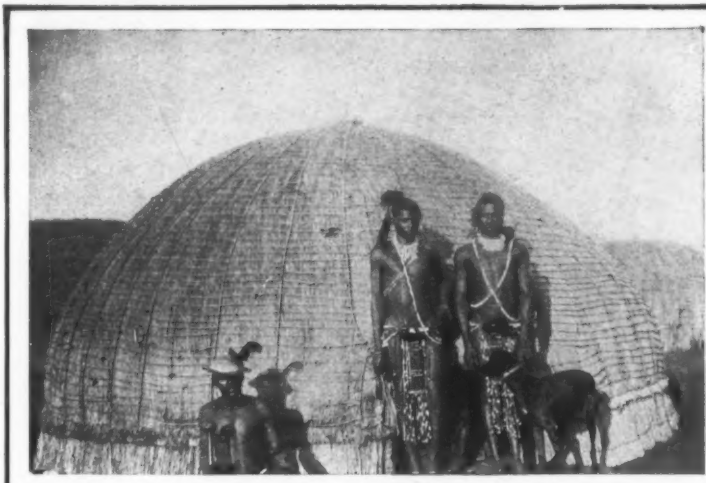
A GROUP OF REVELERS ON CANAL STREET.



A GLIMPSE OF THE STREET-PARADE.

THE FANTASTIC MARDI-GRAS FESTIVAL AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE ANNUAL PAGEANT WHICH ATTRACTS VISITORS FROM ALL OVER THE UNITED STATES.—Photographed for "Lealie's Weekly" by George B. Speer, New York.



A TYPICAL HOME OF THE KAFFIRS, WHERE MR. DICKSON, OF THE MUTOSCOPE STAFF SLEPT.



A HEAVY PULL—DRAGGING THE ENGLISH NAVAL GUNS INTO POSITION NEAR COLENZO.



LOADING SHELLS ON THE BATTLE-FIELD NEAR COLENZO.



HARDSHIPS OF THE TOILET IN A COUNTRY WHERE WATER IS SCARCE.



MR. DICKSON AND HIS STAFF, WITH THE BIOGRAPH OUTFIT, PROCEEDING TO THE BATTLE-FIELD IN SOUTH AFRICA.



THE FIRST SHOT FIRED BY THE ENGLISH INTO COLENZO.



A WOUNDED MAN'S STORY OF THE BATTLE OF COLENZO.

THE PUGNACIOUS BRITISH SOLDIER IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN CAMPAIGN.
THE BIOGRAPH REVEALS HIM PRECISELY AS HE IS ON THE FIELD OF ACTION.—PHOTOGRAPHED BY THE AMERICAN MUTOSCOPE AND BIOGRAPH CO.



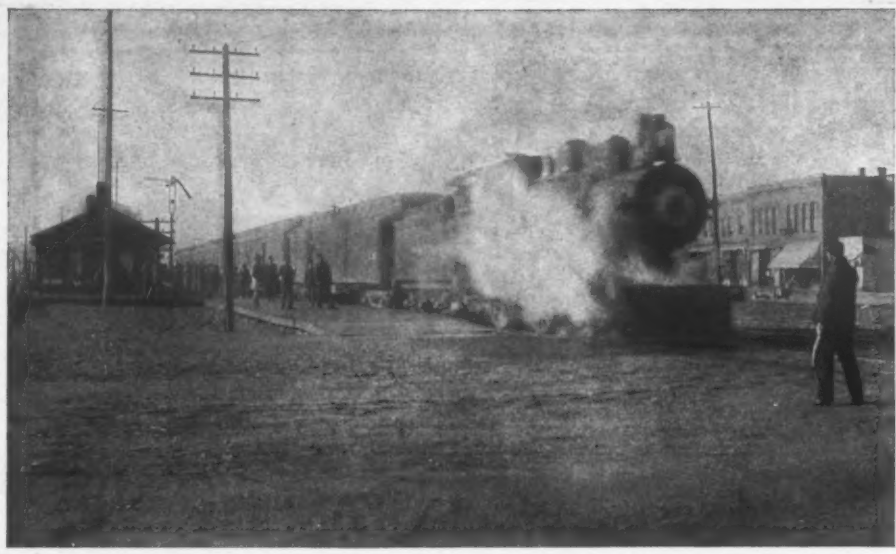
ONE OF THE SURPRISES OF THE PHILIPPINE CAMPAIGN

AMERICAN SOLDIERS ON THE WAR-TRAIL INTERCEPTED BY IGORROTE INDIANS, WHO WERE FORMERLY FRIENDLY. DRAWN BY OUR SPECIAL WAR ARTIST, W. F. PETT.



THE CAMPAIGN AGAINST AGUINALDO.

WERE FORMERLY FRIENDLY TO THE INSURGENT CAUSE, BUT NOW TENDER THEIR SERVICES TO THE UNITED STATES.
W. PETERS.—[SEE PAGE 100.]



FUNERAL TRAIN, WITH BODIES OF GENERAL LAWTON AND MAJOR LOGAN, PASSING THROUGH IOWA.—*U. R. Quade, Ames, Ia.*



WRECKED BY THE CYCLONE AT JACKSON, MICH.—*Ernest Hawkes, Jackson.*



(PRIZE-WINNER.) NATIVE HAWAIIANS FEASTING AT HONOLULU.—*A. W. Barrett, Redlands, Cal.*



PLUNGING INTO THE FAMOUS SWIMMING-POOL AT PALM BEACH, FLA., FEBRUARY, 1900.—*Kathrine M. Davis, Philadelphia.*



"MY DOLLY'S AUTOMOBILE."—*H. Colell, New York.*

OUR AMATEUR PRIZE PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST—CALIFORNIA WINS.

(SEE ANNOUNCEMENT ON PAGE 175)

STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE

ARMOUR'S

FANCY BRAND

"STAR"

Hams and Bacon

WRAPPED IN BURLAP
OR SLICED AND
PACKED IN 1lb. TINS

NOTHING FINER CAN BE PRODUCED.



ARMOUR & CO. CHICAGO

\$1000 PRIZE CALENDAR COMPLETE.
Consisting of thirteen sheets (each 10x14), reproductions of the unique and highly artistic prize-winning designs, will be mailed to any address on receipt of three two-cent stamps and two "stars" cut from labels of ARMOUR'S Sliced "Star" Ham or Bacon.

Pabst Malt Extract

The "Best" Tonic



"BABY'S FIRST ADVENTURE" is the prettiest, most artistic picture of the day. Painted by the celebrated artist, Herman Kaulbach. The original has been purchased in Munich by the owners of Pabst Malt Extract, expressly for this fine reproduction.

PABST MALT EXTRACT is the purest and best of all malt extracts. It is prepared from selected malt, under a formula approved by a jury of eminent scientists. It will put new flesh upon you; brace you up; revive your whole system. It gives you increased vigor and power to perform work. It has been on the market for years; it is prescribed by leading physicians; used in almost every hospital, and is on sale by every enterprising druggist.

How to Get a Beautiful Picture Free
When you buy your first six bottles your druggist will make you a present of a lovely Artotype entitled, "Baby's First Adventure." This fine picture cannot be bought at art stores nor obtained in any other way than that plainly outlined here.

To The Public: Most druggists sell The "Best" Tonic. If yours does not, send us \$1.50 for a half dozen bottles and one picture, or \$2.50 for one dozen bottles and two pictures. Express charges fully prepaid. Address, Pabst Brewing Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Picture Certificate

The undersigned agrees to give the bearer of this certificate one copy, 13x17, of the Artotype in fifteen colors, reproducing "Baby's First Adventure," when each of the numbers hereon has been canceled upon the purchase of a bottle of The "Best" Tonic.

Druggist's Signature

1	2
3	4
5	6

The Druggist can cancel each one of these spaces by private initial, date, or mark. Each space represents one bottle of THE "BEST" TONIC sold. The bearer of the certificate for 25 cents.

MORPHINE

Easy Home Cure. Painless. Permanent. We will send anyone addicted to Opium, Morphine, Laudanum, or other drug habit, trial treatment, free of charge, of the most remarkable remedy ever discovered. Contains Great Vital Principle heretofore unknown. Refractory Cases solicited. Confidential correspondence invited from all, especially physicians. ST. JAMES SOCIETY, 1181 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

PIERCE VAPOR LAUNCHES
Safe, Reliable and Guaranteed. No Fire. No Government Inspection. Send for Catalogue. Pierce Engine Co., Box 19, Racine Jct., Wis.

MAULE'S

Up-to-date Collection of **10 New Sweet Peas**

Every lover of flowers will want these charming new Sweet Peas.

Coquette. Deep primrose, tinted purplish rose.	Countess of Powis. Orange suffused with purple.
Dorothy Tennant. Beautiful deep rose mauve.	Gray Friar. Watered purple on white ground.
Mars. Bright fiery crimson. Self color.	Meteor. Bright orange salmon with pink wings.
Shahzada. New. Dark maroon, shaded purple.	Stanley. The best dark sweet pea. Deep maroon.
Stella Maris. Hooded flower. Color primrose and pink.	The Bride. Large pure white flower. Exquisite.

One packet of each of the above, 10 packets in all, for only **Ten 2c. Stamps.** I will pay \$50.00 in cash to the purchaser who sends me the best 30 flowering sprays grown from the above collection.

My new catalogue for 1900 is pronounced by all the brightest and best seed book of the year. It contains everything good, old or new, with hundreds of illustrations, four colored plates, cultural directions, and \$2,500.00 in cash prizes. Mailed free to all who request it.

WM. HENRY MAULE, 1711 Filbert St., Philadelphia, Pa.

OLD POINT COMFORT, RICHMOND, AND WASHINGTON.

SIX DAY TOUR VIA PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

TOURISTS will find the Lenten season by far the most pleasant time of the year at Old Point Comfort, which gets the first breath of early spring, and enjoys a season at least three or four weeks nearer summer than the more northern cities. Washington and Richmond are also cities appearing at their best in the early spring-time.

For the benefit of those wishing to visit these three points of great interest, the Pennsylvania Railroad will run the second of the present series of personally-conducted tours to Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, leaving New York and Philadelphia on Saturday, March 3d.

Tickets, including transportation, meals en route in both directions, transfers of passengers and baggage, hotel accommodations at Old Point Comfort, Richmond, and Washington, and carriage-ride about Richmond—in fact, every necessary expense for a period of six days—will be sold at rate of \$34.00 from New York; \$31.00 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other stations.

OLD POINT COMFORT ONLY.

Tickets to Old Point Comfort only, including luncheon on going trip, one and three-fourths days' board at the Hygeia, and good to return direct by regular trains within six days, will be sold in connection with this tour at rate of \$15.00 from New York; \$13.50 from Trenton; \$12.50 from Philadelphia, and proportionate rates from other points.

For itineraries and full information apply to ticket agents: Tourist Agent, 1196 Broadway, New York; 4 Court Street, Brooklyn; 789 Broad Street, Newark, N. J.; or Geo. W. Boyd, Assistant General Passenger Agent, Broad Street Station, Philadelphia.

THEY ARE GOING SOUTH.

THE tide of travel is headed that way. The Southern Railway, the popular route South, operating five trains daily from New York, are all going filled to their capacity with tourists en route to Florida, Georgia, and the Carolina resorts. The season promises one of the best for years. The booking into the month of March is very heavy. If you have not yet decided where to go, write Alex. S. Thwait, Eastern Passenger Agent, Southern Railway, 1185 Broadway, for a copy of "Winter Tours in the South." It will give you all the information regarding the resorts South; also information can be procured from him regarding the service of the famous Limited trains between New York, St. Augustine, Palm Beach, Miami, Nassau and Tampa, Key West and Havana, Aiken, Augusta, Asheville, New Orleans, Mexico, and the Pacific coast.

SUPERIOR to vaseline and cucumbers. Crème Simon, marvelous for the complexion and light cutaneous affections; it whitens, perfumes, fortifies the skin. J. Simon, 13 rue Grange Batelière, Paris. Druggists, perfumers, fancy goods stores.

USE BROWN'S Camphorated Saponaceous DENTIFRICE for the TEETH. 25 cents a jar.

DR. SIEGERT'S Angostura Bitters are the best remedy for removing indigestion.

THE name of Schmeier & Co. upon a piano is a guarantee of its excellence.

THE tonic, or bitter principle of Abbott's, the Original Angostura Bitters, produced from the Aromatic Angostura bark—take only the Original—Abbott's.

No wine has a purer bouquet than Cook's Imperial Extra Dry Champagne. It is the pure juice of the grapes fermented.

Advice to Mothers: Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP should always be used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhoea.

BEECHAM'S

PILLS

Cure Indigestion, Constipation, Sick Headache.

10 cents and 25 cents, at all drug stores.

Electric Lighted Trains

Chicago & North-Western Ry.

THE North-Western Limited to St. Paul and Minneapolis, 6:30 P. M. daily from Chicago, cannot be excelled. Three other first class trains from Chicago also—9:00 A. M. Daylight Train, 10:00 P. M. Fast Mail and 10:15 P. M. Night Express. All agents sell tickets via this popular route. W. B. Kniskern, G. P. & T. A., Chicago.

Limited Trains

between
Boston, Cincinnati,
New York, Chicago,
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Big 4 Route

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New York Central and
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Gen'l Pass. and Tkt. Agt.
W. P. DEPPE,
Asst. G. P. and T. A.
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Trimble

"What you do drink,
Drink Trimble."

Green Label.

The Green Label Bottling is 10 years old.



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WHITE, HENTZ & CO.,
Phila. and N. Y.
Sole Proprietors.
Established 1793

Whiskey

GRAPHO-ONE DOLLAR per week. Membership in our club entitles you to a talking-machine outfit for \$1 per week.
If you own a machine, our RECORD PHONES EXCHANGE plan will interest you. For particulars, address "The Graphophone Club," 110 Fifth Ave., New York.

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WILLIAM L. MILLER, Adv. Manager,
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INCOMPARABLE FOR THEIR GREAT CREAMY LUXURIOUS LATHER

WILLIAMS'



SHAVING SOAPS

SOLD EVERYWHERE

Williams' Shaving Stick, 25 cts.
Genuine Yankee Shaving Soap, 10 cts.
Luxury Shaving Tablet, 25 cts.
Swiss Violet Shaving Cream, 50 cts.
Jersey Cream (Toilet) Soap, 15 cts.
Williams' Shaving Soap (Barbers'), 6 Round Cakes, 1 lb., 40c. Exquisite also for toilet. Trial cake for ac. stamp.

THE J. B. WILLIAMS CO.,
CLASTONBURY, CONN.

Libby's

Peerless Wafer Sliced Dried Beef

Try It.

Our Peerless Wafer Sliced Dried Beef is one of our thirty varieties of perfectly packed canned foods and comes to you as fresh, dainty and deliciously flavored as the moment it was sliced. Put up in convenient sized key opening cans. Ask your grocer. If not in stock, he will order it at your request.

Drop a postal for new edition free "How to make good things to eat." Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.

Is Beauty a Disadvantage?

THE ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS, MAXINE ELLIOTT SAYS IT IS
—AN INTERESTING INTERVIEW.

BEAUTY is merely the shallows, that are without importance, unless it leads to the under-currents of deep waters. This knowledge Miss Maxine Elliott expressed when she said: "Beauty is the last thing in the world to consider!"

Maxine Elliott is cast in a mould of metal, as many conservative women are, and it can be steel or aluminum, according to her surroundings; but there is always metal in her poise, her voice, her thoughts—yes, and her eyes.

When I asked her to tell me something about beauty, from any point of view that occurred to her, it was like putting fire to a long train of explosive sentiment. I couldn't have asked a clumsier question; I couldn't have induced her to talk more feelingly on any other subject. When there is friction there is light, and Miss Elliott acknowledged this later on.

"I am sick and tired of beauty—mere beauty," she said, vehemently. "I've had it thrown at me most of my life, just as if I owed everything in the world to beauty."

"To a beginner with any serious ambition, it gives her a prominence which naturally her inexperience and incomplete art cannot justify, and when, with years of hard work, her latent talents reach their dramatic fulfillment, her recognition as an artist is likely to be much more grudgingly given, because, forsooth, everybody has assumed she cannot develop. She is just

personal attractions to which so many assume I owe my position as an actress of some note to-day would have been my undoing if I had not harvested the gifts of character and temperament which God had given me. There it is, in a nut-shell. That part of God that is in us, that divine, bountiful stamp of inspiration, of impulse, that whisper of eternal reward for an eternal high ambition, means success, positive and sure. Success is a sacred promise to all faithful students of the great arts."

"Beauty and difficulty go together," said John Ruskin. After all, beauty is a mere outline, fitting almost every form of personality. Perhaps women who have strong natures, like men who have stout limbs, exercise their strength of subtleties to fulfill the promise held out by mere physical beauty.

As I said before, Miss Elliott's superficialities are the sentinels or guardians of her personality, not the indications. Unlike most women, she does not dissemble to attract.

"It is difficult to talk for publication," she said, realizing suddenly that she had revealed a personal corner of her nature; "it is usually a case of personal pronoun and reminiscences, is it not?"

"You are skeptical of conventionalities?" I asked.

"Skepticism is a very necessary commodity in worldly warfare. We women have to be slaves of conventionality. Even our attire wraps us round and apart from the adventurous and daring episodes of life. We are tied up in a sack of mysterious superstitions about what we can endure, and what we are supposed to understand. Our knowledge is admitted only within

with it an equipment of personality, temperament, imagination, and—metal.

W. DE WAGSTAFFE.

Some Curious Facts

about the Presidency.

SINCE the adoption of the Constitution of 1787, the people of the United States have held twenty-eight different Presidential elections, and elected twenty different individuals to that exalted office, which has been held by twenty-four different Americans, altogether. Seven of these twenty-four (Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Lincoln, and Grant) were re-elected for a second successive term, and one of these (Cleveland) was re-elected for a second term after having left the office; and all of them (except Lincoln) lived to serve out their second terms. Four of the twenty-four (Tyler, Fillmore, Johnson, and Arthur) were elected to the Vice-Presidency and succeeded to the Presidency upon the death, respectively, of W. H. Harrison, Zachary Taylor, Abraham Lincoln, and James A. Garfield, who died in the executive office.

The whole period of time thus covered (from 1789 to 1901, including McKinley's full term) amounts to 112 years, which have been distributed among the States as follows:

State	Years	Months	Days
Virginia	35	11	0
New York	18	2	0
Tennessee	15	11	0
Illinois	12	1	0
Ohio	8	7	0
Massachusetts	8	0	0
Indiana	4	0	0
New Hampshire	4	0	0
Pennsylvania	4	0	0
Louisiana	1	4	0

So that, of the forty-five States in the Union, only ten have ever had the honor and distinction of supplying a President of the United States; but one of them (Virginia) has supplied the President during nearly one-third of the entire time; and, besides the five Presidents who were citizens of that State while they were President, two of the others (W. H. Harrison and Zachary Taylor) were born within her borders. From the very fact that she has given birth to seven of the Presidents she has been called "the mother of Presidents."

But "the law" seems to have been the father of Presidents; since, of the twenty-four different individuals who have held that high office, all of them, except the four military heroes (Washington, W. H. Harrison, Taylor and Grant), practiced law at some time in their lives; ten of them had been United States Senator (besides Garfield, who had been elected to the Senate, but had never taken his seat as a member thereof); three of them have been Vice President (besides the four who afterward became President); and one of them (James K. Polk), had been speaker of the House of Representatives. So that ambitious young American lawyers of political predilections can find no just cause for discouragement in the classification of the Presidents by profession.

Remembering that Washington was inaugurated in 1789, and that he, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson and Grant served two successive terms each, these four lines (committed to memory) become valuable to any one who remembers when any event took place but has forgotten just who was President at that time:

When a joke made me a joker,
Van had to poke the fire poker;
But laughing jokes get heavy greetings
As comrades hold company meetings.

The first letter of each word in these four lines, taken in order, gives the first letter of the names of the Presidents, in order; and, if one remembers, for instance, that Texas was annexed in December, 1845, but has forgotten who was President at that time and wants to recall just who was President when Texas was annexed, he begins with 1789 by giving Washington eight years (1797); Adams, four years (1801); Jefferson, eight years (1809); Madison, eight years (1817); Monroe, eight years (1825); Adams, four years (1829); Jackson, eight years (1837); Van Buren, four years (1841); Harrison and Tyler, four years (1845); Polk, four years (1849), and he finds that Polk was President from March 4th, 1845, to March 4th, 1849, and therefore the President in 1845, when Texas was annexed.

In applying this formula it becomes necessary, of course, to remember that Harrison and Tyler served one four-years term between them; Taylor and Fillmore another, and Garfield and Arthur another—otherwise, the whole calculation may fall into error and come out wrong.

BURTON T. DOYLE.



Maxine Elliott

a beauty, and therefore, presumably, a fool. The ugly girl, who begins her career at the same time, possessing no more ability than the beauty, has the advantage of working out her salvation in comparative obscurity—that is, she has no unfavorable impressions to efface from the public mind, because it has never even noticed her struggling up, step by step, in the same little parts the beauty played with more or less adverse comments. Finally, the chance that is worth while comes to the ugly girl when she is properly equipped to take advantage of it, and lo! an artist is recognized, and the credit due her work is given to it. Fools do not whisper in her ear, "I loved you in the part, you looked so beautiful." Emphatically, looking beautiful never made an audience love a player, and she can lay the flattering unction to her soul that something better than that brought forth the compliment, even though the giver did not recognize the fact. Beauty is a gift that will not let an actress go far unless supplemented with the temperament, intelligence, and industry required. Dispense with beauty altogether, and the last three qualifications mean success."

"Is there no advantage in being beautiful?" I asked, during a second's lull in the storm of indignation. It was not a tempest of noise, but an atmospheric disturbance such as women only can indicate effectively.

"Beauty is a disadvantage in almost every instance," continued Miss Elliott. "Possibly a girl's beauty will get her a position on the stage to lead an Amazon march, but if she has neither voice to speak nor brains to interpret a line, her beauty only gives her ignorance undue prominence. It is quite a mistaken idea, I think, that women value their personal attractions above greater and higher gifts."

"Vanity is a good servant to a pretty woman, but a very stupid companion. Flattery is not an agreeable form of compliment; it arouses suspicion. The stage is a profession, one of the many women can enter, and the most difficult."

"It requires, above all things, a genius for work, work, work. When I began my career I was earning twenty or twenty-five dollars a week. I made all my own dresses, my sister's dresses, and looked after her in the bargain. The per-

sonal attractions to which so many assume I owe my position if we become beautifully, I might say picturesquely, stupid."

As a mere man I knew I was being dreadfully scored, but is it not ever thus? What is our defense against this subtle art of woman's ingenious assaults upon the boundaries we have set for her?

"Is there no other resource for her but this tiresome round of conventional rules?" I suggested.

"Do you think any woman would be willing to publicly declare herself unconventional?"

"But some men have called some women angels; surely such flights have been suggested by travel beyond conventional lines?"

"Angels have only acquired an artificial form in this world, whatever their beauty may represent in the next. As to the flights you speak of, I think women rise as high and as far as their senses will allow them. Imagination for one wing and temperamental force for the other, and a woman on the stage can rise above even her beauty. But the best of all adornments for a woman is common sense."

"That sounds severe, almost unsympathetic!"

"You mean it is a reproach to a lot of poetic trimming you men would like to hang upon us. We have consented to wear ribbons and colors and furbelows, but we refuse to decorate our hearts with tinsel. Of course women must have sympathetic natures to avoid the danger of becoming artificial."

"You have said nothing about the soul!" I suggested. I had always found beautiful women ready to talk about the soul.

"The soul—ah, dear me!—you don't want me to talk about that, do you? It's like talking about God; it should be a sacred matter—a private, personal, intimate sentiment."

There is an indescribable charm about a conservative woman that a man can only feel and obey. I should never imagine that Maxine Elliott was on the stage if I had met and seen her for the first time. She lacks the pose and prattle of the theatre. She is a woman of the world, armed within and without; a veritable arsenal of subtle influence and vivid impressions.

Mere beauty is, like tinsel, a glittering sham, unless there is

The Woman with the Broom.

"THE Man with the Hoe" let others sing,
And to him ready tribute bring;
Tell of his labor and unrest,
The sense of wrong that rives his breast;
How on his Atlas back he bears
The world, with all its toils and cares,
His broken spirit wrapt in gloom—
I sing "The Woman with the Broom."

Smiling, within her door she stands,
Her busy broom in willing hands;
She makes the household wheels go 'round
Without a jar, with scarce a sound,
To her the skies are always clear,
And, moving with a breath of cheer,
She sweeps away the dust of gloom—
This happy Woman with the Broom.

And while she works she sings a song,
While all life's joys together throng,
That rings a call from roof to dome
Throughout her realm of "Home, Sweet Home."
Love's garden nestles 'round the door,
Where flowers of fond affection bloom
And bow their rainbow heads before
The radiant Woman with the Broom.

Queen o'er the home her sceptre sways;
Her subjects walk in pleasant ways;
They love her rule, protect her right,
Enjoy her sweetness, strength, and light;
And when, at last, she's called to rest,
"Her children rise and call her blest";
By cradle, altar, and the tomb,
The faithful Woman with the Broom.

GEORGE BIRDSEY.

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Rae's Lucca Olive Oil...

Combines
Perfection of Quality
with
Absolute Purity

S. RAE & CO.,
Leghorn, Italy.
Established 1836.


Minneapolis
Broke All Records in 1899.

Journal
Comparative Advertising for 1899.

THE JOURNAL (6 issues per week), 10,956 Cols.	
THE TRIBUNE (6 issues per week).....	7,350 "
THE TRIBUNE (daily and Sunday combined).....	10,367 "
THE TIMES (6 issues per week).....	6,864 "
THE TIMES (daily and Sunday combined).....	10,458 "
PIONEER PRESS, St. Paul (6 issues per week).....	5,252 "
PIONEER PRESS (daily and Sunday combined).....	8,807 "

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All Others Are Imitations.

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OPIUM and Liquor Habit cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. Write **DR. J. L. STEPHENS CO.,** Dept. 1, 4, Lebanon, Ohio.

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MARTINI, WHISKEY.
HOLLAND GIN, TOM GIN,
VERMOUTH, AND YORK.

A COCKTAIL MUST BE
COLD TO BE GOOD; TO
SERVE IN PERFECT
CONDITION, POUR
OVER CRACKED ICE.
(NOT SHAVEN) STIR
AND STRAIN OFF.

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FOR MEN.



My little book, "Three Classes of Men," sent free in plain, sealed envelope upon request. It embodies the truths I have learned from my 30 years' experience as a specialist. It tells all about my famous **DR. SANDEN ELECTRIC BELT**, with electric suspensory, the great home self-treatment for weak men. This Belt is worn at night, curing while you sleep all results of Youthful Errors, Lack of Vigor, Manly Strength, etc. Over 7,000 gave testimony in 1899. I answer all letters personally, or Belt may be examined at my office.

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Fac-Simile Signature of *John A. Brown* on every box.

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Primary, Secondary or Tertiary Blood Poison Permanently Cured. You can be treated at home under same guaranty. If you have taken mercury, iodide potash, and still have aches and pains, Mucus Patches in Mouth, Sore Throat, Pimples, Copper Colored Spots, Ulcers on any part of the body, Hair or Eyebrows falling out, write **COOK REMEDY CO.** 374 Masonic Temple, Chicago, Ill., for proofs of cures. Capital \$500,000. We solicit the most obstinate cases. We have cured the worst cases in 15 to 35 days. 100-page Book Free

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A PURE MEDICINE FOR THE Blood and Skin
ECZEMA CURE
Cures Eczema, Salt Rheum, Itch and all Skin Diseases.
Sent by Express, "charges prepaid," on receipt of price if your druggist don't have it.
8 ozs \$1. 16 ozs \$1.50 Animal Lotion \$1.
TRADE-MARK ON EVERY PACKAGE.
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\$4.98 IF YOU CAN AFFORD IT BUY THE BEST!
EAGLE WATCH
No. 8, 12-K, Gold filled, double hunting case, American stem wind and set. Fully jeweled. Sent **C.O.D. for \$4.98** with privilege of examination before paying; if not satisfied, order express agent to return it. Give correct address, nearest express office. Mention ladies' or gents' size.
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CANCER IS CURABLE
Write for Free Book of HOME TREATMENT.
No Knife, Plaster or Pain.
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were built up from a very small beginning, the increase of capacity keeping pace with the ever increasing confidence people have always had in the goodness of

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We ask you to call at any Rambler agency, examine the latest Ramblers, and notice the extra reinforced frames. There is no better bicycle built.

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These are the only tools you'll need for punctures big or little. All the ease and comfort that a pneumatic tire can give without any of its terrors.

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MR. THOMAS TOMPKINS—"See hyer, George Washington Jones, ef yo' paw and maw had er knowed you was agwine ter grow inter sech an onery, lyin' nigger ez you iz they'd never hev desecrated the name of the father of our kintry by namin' you arter him."

GEORGE WASHINGTON JONES—"What you kickin' 'bout? Ez long ez yo' paw an' maw didn't make no sech mistake when dey was namin' you, you orter be satisfied."

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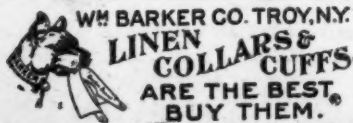
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COMPANY OF NEW YORK

RICHARD A. MCCURDY PRESIDENT

STATEMENT

For the year ending Decembr 31, 1899

According to the Standard of the Insurance
Department of the State of New York

INCOME

Received for Premiums - \$44,524,519 22
From all other Sources - 14,365,557 99
\$58,890,077 21

DISBURSEMENTS

To Policy-holders for Claims by
Death - \$15,629,979 43
To Policy-holders for Endow-
ments, Dividends, etc. - 10,739,057 12
For all other accounts - 12,228,444 13
\$38,597,480 68

ASSETS

United States Bonds and other
Securities - \$173,185,461 74
First Lien Loans on Bond and
Mortgage - 74,794,821 03
Loans on Bonds and other Se-
curities - 6,330,000 00
Loans on Company's Policies - 4,374,636 66
Real Estate: Company's 12 Office
Buildings, and other Proper-
ties - 23,186,525 06
Cash in Banks and Trust Com-
panies - 13,012,455 02
Accrued Interest, Net Deferred
Premiums, etc. - 6,960,637 41
\$301,844,537 52

LIABILITIES

Policy Reserves, etc. - \$251,711,988 61
Contingent Guarantee Fund - 47,962,548 91
Available for Authorized Divi-
dends - 2,180,000 00
\$301,844,537 52

Insurance and Annuities in
force - \$1,052,665,211 64

I have carefully examined the foregoing Statement
and find the same to be correct; liabilities
calculated by the Insurance Department.

CHARLES A. PRELLER Auditor

ROBERT A. GRANNISS Vice-President

WALTER R. GILLETTE General Manager
ISAAC F. LLOYD 2d Vice-President
FREDERIC CROMWELL Treasurer
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Send us your address
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Russell. Also Harry
Russell. All for 10 cents, stamps

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The Dining Cars on the New York Central are managed by the
Passenger Department and the service is unsurpassed.

An officer of the Paris Exposition, who recently made a trip
from New York to Chicago on the New York Central, gave to the
dining car conductor his card, on the back of which was written these
ten significant words: "The best dinner I ever had on a dining car."

Menus are changed each week, the intention being to serve fish,
game, fruits and vegetables in their season at the same time they
are served in the great hotels in New York.

Here is the Menu for this week:

DINNER.

"LITHIA POLARIS"—PURE SPRING WATER FREE.

The drinking water served on the New York Central Dining Cars is from the
celebrated "Polaris Springs" of the Boonville Mineral Springs Co. on
the R. & O. Division, in the foot-hills of the Adirondack
Mountains, and is absolutely pure.

BLUE POINTS

CHICKEN GUMBO	CONSOMME VERMICELLI
BOILED LIVE CODFISH, OYSTER SAUCE	
CUCUMBERS	
QUEEN OLIVES	CELERY
SALTED ALMONDS	
FILET MIGNON, BORDELAISE	FRESH MUSHROOMS ON TOAST
QUEEN FRITTERS, VANILLA SAUCE	
ORANGE SHERBET	
ROAST RIBS OF PRIME BEEF	ROAST GOOSE, APPLE SAUCE
BERMUDA POTATOES	BRUSSELS SPROUTS
GREEN PEAS	
ROAST SQUAB WITH WATERCRESS	
LETTUCE AND TOMATO SALAD, FRENCH DRESSING	
CHOCOLATE PUDDING, WINE SAUCE	
ICE CREAM	ASSORTED CAKES
FRUIT	WATER CRACKERS
NEUFCHATEL CHEESE	ROQUEFORT CHEESE
COFFEE, DEMI-TASSE	TEA

MEALS, ONE DOLLAR.

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